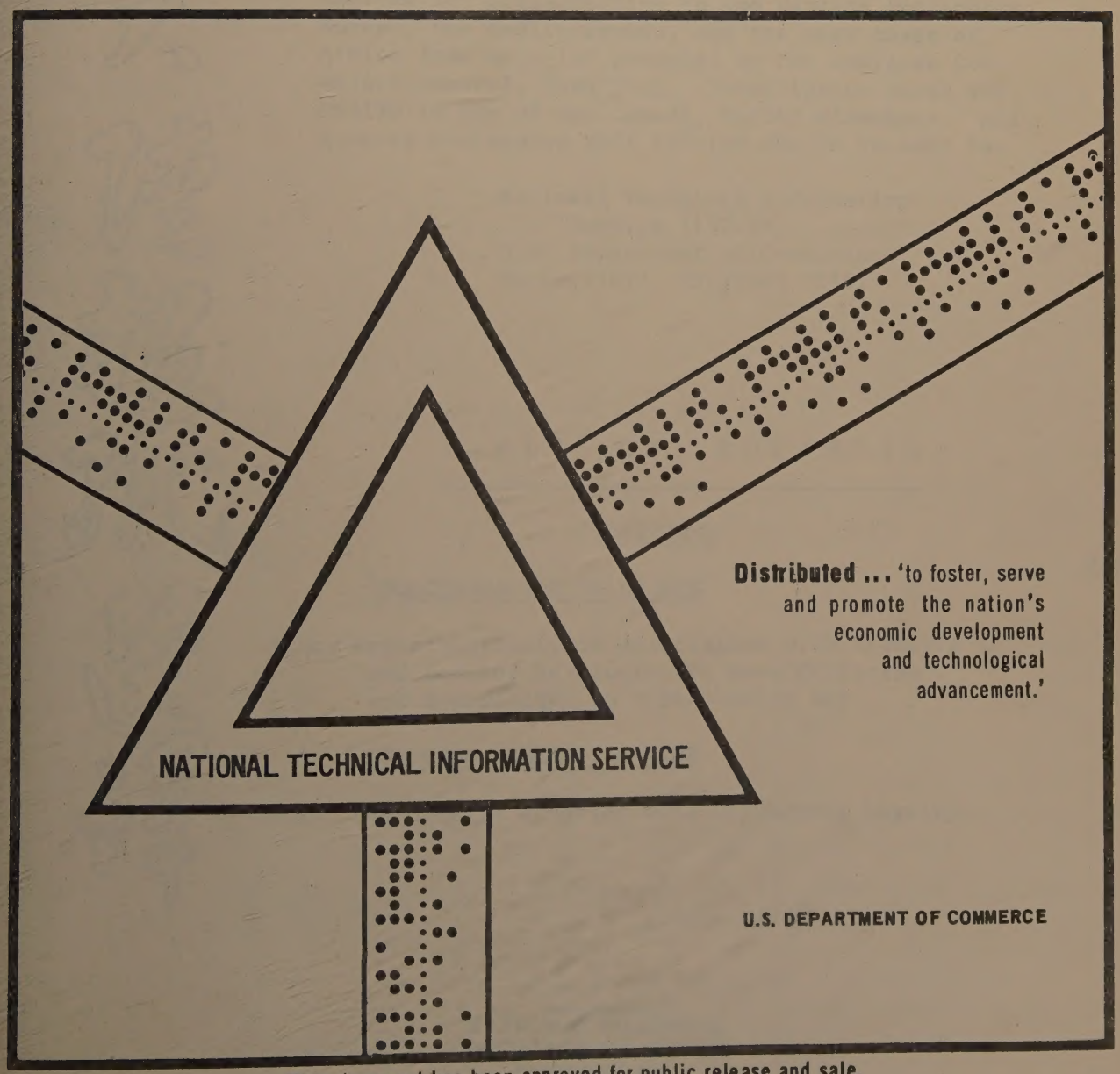
CMP SCMP 71 19

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

S, ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

May 1971

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUN 15 1971
CHICAGO CIRCLE


NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
Distributed ... 'to foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement.'
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

This document has been approved for public release and sale.

UIC LIBRARY

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUN 15 1971
CHICAGO CIRCLE

CMP-SCMP-71-19

中國大陸報紙摘譯

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4894-4898
May 10-14, 1971

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Study Conscientiously in Association with Practice and Develop Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation in a Deep-Going Way 1

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Guard the Coastal Frontier with Unswerving Loyalty 4

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
Springfield, Va. 22151

Page

"MAY 7" DIRECTIVE

Implement the "May 7 Directive" in a Conscious Manner, Persevere in Educating the People with the Thought of Mao Tse-tung 7

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Kiangsi Province Develop Its Industrial Production with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results 12

Industrial and Transportation Fronts in Hunan Achieve an Excellent Situation in Revolution and Production by Grasping the Struggle between the Two Lines and Developing Mass Criticism and Repudiation in Depth 14

MAY DAY EDITORIAL

Long Live the Great Unity of the People of the World! 18

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin Piao Join Peking Working People and Foreign Friends from Various Countries in May Day Celebrations 21

OBITUARY

Deputy Chief Procurator of Supreme People's Procuratorate Comrade Huang Huo-hsing Dies 23

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Some Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Return to Peking 24

IRON MINES

Cadres in East China Iron Mine Lead Workers in Increasing Production 24

YOUNG WORKERS

Young Workers in Peking Plant Mature Politically 27

PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Northwest China Production Brigade Reaps Big Harvests from Limited Land 29

Page

INSECTICIDES

East China Insecticide Plant Make Revolution in Designing New Workshop 31

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling on May 1 33

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony to Welcome Australian Table Tennis Delegation at Sino-Australian Friendly Matches 34

Peking Banquet in Honor of Australian Table Tennis Delegation 35

Australia-China Society May Day Delegation to China Arrives in Peking 35

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Peking University 36

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk See Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera 37

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friendly Personage Ronning Arrives in Peking 38

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Peking Banquet in Honor of National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo 38

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception for Cuban, Chinese Sportsmen 39

CHINA AND FRANCE

Workers' Delegation of Spare-Time and Action Clubs of French Youth Back in Peking after Its Visit to Other Parts in China 40

Page

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade 40

Sino-Hungarian Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Peking, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade 41

CHINA AND JAPAN

Second Japan-China Agricultural Exchange Delegation to China Arrives in Peking 41

Japanese Workers' Study Group to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking 42

Japanese Kansai Workers' Second Study Group to China Arrives in Peking 42

CHINA AND LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation Led by Vice Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan Leaves Kwangchow for Nanning 42

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Arrives in Hangchow from Shanghai 43

Malian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking 44

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Malian Government Delegation 45

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Director of KCNA Fetes Chinese Journalists' Delegation 48

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Maritime, Land and Air Border Quarantine Study Group Arrives in Peking 49

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Receives Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade 49

Page

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Fetes Sudanese Friendship Delegation 50

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Guests Arrive in Peking 50

CHINA AND US

Friendly American Personage William H. Hinton and His Wife Arrive in Peking 50

NATIONAL

ATTACK ON LIU SHAO-CH'I

The Great Historical Role of the Masses Cannot Be Denied 51

Idealist Transcendentalism Must Be Thoroughly Criticized 56

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study Conscientiously and Strive to Remold the World Outlook 61

OIL PRODUCTION

In the Gobi a Tach'ing-Type Flower Is in Full Bloom 66

PLA HERO

Outstanding PLA Man Dies Saving Comrades-in-Arms 71

MULTI-PURPOSE UTILIZATION

Tientsin Makes Big Achievements in Multi-Purpose Use of Material 73

IRON MINING

Worker-Cadre Adheres to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Iron Mining 75

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Workers in Major Chinese Cities Greet May Day with Outstanding Achievements in Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production 78

Page

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

People's Commune on Shanghai Outskirts Raises Output Through Scientific Experiments 80

MODEL HERDSWOMAN

Northwest China's Herdswoman Who Works for the Revolution 82

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation 85

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation 85

Chinese Workers' Delegation Visits Albanian Districts 86

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Peking No. 3 School for Deaf and Mute 86

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit No. 3 Hospital of Peking Medical College 87

Color Documentary "Samdech Sihanouk Visits Southern China" To Be Shown Beginning May 1 89

CHINA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Victory Belongs to Valiant Dominican People 89

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking on Visit to Korea 91

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Fatemen Pahlavi of Kingdom of Iran Arrives in Peking 91

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Princess Fatemen Pahlavi of Kingdom of Iran 92

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Princess Fatemen Pahlavi 93

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Fukushima Prefecture Workers' Friendship Delegation to China Arrives in Peking 94

CHINA AND LAOS

Vice Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan Leaves Nanning for Home at Head of Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation 95

Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Arrives in Peking 95

Peking Banquet in Honor of Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front 97

CHINA AND MALI

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Minister Sissoko of Mali 99

Malian Government Delegation Visits People's Commune in Peking 99

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Comrade V.G. Wilcox Returns to Peking after Visiting Liaoning Province 100

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean International Travel Service Delegation to China Arrives in Peking 101

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Peking to Hold "Palestine International Week" from May 3 to 8 101

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking 102

NATIONAL

BASIC-LEVEL PARTY CADRES

Study Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking, Resolutely Maintain "Three Non-Separation" 103

Page

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Advance Continuously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 108

Let the Concepts of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought on the Proletarian Revolution and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Take Root Firmly in the Mind 113

RAW MATERIALS

Fight a Battle for Mining, Build a Base of Material Resources 117

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Join 500,000 Revolutionary People and Foreign Friends in Peking May Day Celebrations 122

Peking's Working Class and Other Laboring People Warmly Celebrate May First, International Labor Day 131

RAILWAY DESIGNING

Chinese Workers Take Part in Railway Designing 135

ELECTRIC POWER

Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Runs Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations 137

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian ALB Tourist Delegation 139

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Australian Table Tennis Delegation 139

Australian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 140

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Delegation of Communist Party of Belgium (M-L) ("L'Exploite") and Gives Banquet in Honor of Belgian Comrades 140

CHINA AND CANADA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Friendly Canadian Personage Ronning 141

Page

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Premier Chou En-lai Meets National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo 141

CHINA AND CUBA

Leader of Cuban Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 142

CHINA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

China-Latin America Friendship Association Marks Dominican Armed Uprising Anniversary 142

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Government Delegation of Equatorial Guinea Back from China 143

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Chinese Charge D'Affaires A.I. in Britain Gives Banquet to Three Women's Delegations of Indochina Visiting Britain 144

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Holds Farewell Reception in Tokyo 145

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home 148

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Warmly Celebrates 41st Anniversary of Communist Party of Malaya 150

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Attends Performance of Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women" 151

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Korean International Travel Service 152

Delegation General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Arrives in Peking 152

Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK, Arrives in Peking 153

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK . . . 154

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet in Honor of Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK 155

Page

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Vietnam Tourism Delegation to China 156

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Vietnamese Industrial Group 156

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh and Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party He Is Leading Arrive in Peking 157

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

PLA Air Force Commander Wu Fa-hsien, Political Commissar Wang Hui-chiu Meet Air Commodore Kamal Ahmad and Other Pakistan Friends 157

Minutes of Talks between China and Pakistan on Building Sugar Mill Signed 158

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization Arrives in Peking 158

CHINA AND PERU

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Peruvian Journalists 159

TIAOYÜ ISLAND ISSUE

China's Territory and Sovereignty Brook No Encroachment 159

US

US Workers Rise in Revolutionary Struggle against US War of Aggression 161

NATIONAL

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Build a United and Fighting Leading Body 164

PLA PARTY COMMITTEES

Strengthen the Construction of the Party Committee and Let the "Squad Members" Play Their Parts to the Full 170

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Excellent Situation of Revolution and Production on the Industrial Front of Kiangsu, Shansi, and Shantung 173

Page

PUBLIC HEALTH

Widespread Spring Patriotic Health Movement Unfolding in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin 179

OBITUARY NOTICE

Comrade Li Ssu-kuang Dies 182

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in Tibet and Sinkiang 183

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Arab Journalists Arrive in Peking to Visit China and Cover "Palestine International Week" Activities 185

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Australian and French Friends 185

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Peking Ceremony Welcoming National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo 186

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women" 187

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Worker Friends 188

CHINA AND LAOS

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front 189

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister Sissoko Gives Farewell Banquet 189

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Malian Government Delegation 192

Malian Government Delegation Visits Peking General Knitwear Mill 192

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Liu Hsi-chang Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Delegation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea 193

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Chiu Hui-tso Give Banquet to Welcome Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh and Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party He Is Leading 195

Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party Led by Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh Leaves Peking for Home 196

CHINA AND PALESTINE

10,000-Strong Peking Rally in Firm Support of Just Struggle of Palestinian and Other Arab Peoples against US Imperialism and Israeli Zionism 197

Peking Rally Sends Message of Support to Palestinian People 199

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo's Speech 200

Speech by Abu Ammar Sa'ad, Leader of Palestine Liberation Organization Delegation 203

Speech by Youssef Shakra, Syrian Ambassador to China 210

Comrade Liu Hsi-chang's Speech 212

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Salute Heroic Palestinian People 214

US

Several Ten Thousand Americans Assemble in Washington for New Big Demonstration Demanding an End to US Aggressive War in Indochina 216

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study Hard and Increase the Ability to Distinguish between True and False Marxism 218

RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTHS

"The May 4th Movement" Illuminates the Road of Ideological Revolutionization for Educated Youths 222

Peking Intellectual Youths Grow Up Healthily in Sanloussu 226

Page

TIBET

The Thought of Mao Tse-tung Has Lighted Up the Road of Advance for the People of Ali 230

PLA AND PRODUCTION

PLA Warehousemen Run Pharmaceutical Plant 235

PLA Ranch Improves Grassland 236

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Hong Kong Branch of Hsinhua News Agency Gives Luncheon Party in Honor of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation 237

Hong Kong Table Tennis Association Fetes Chinese Table Tennis Delegation 238

SALT PRODUCTION

Southwest China Plateau Starts to Produce Salt 239

TECHNICAL INNOVATION

Northeast China Dyeing Mill Makes Technical Innovations 240

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICA

Head of Pan-Africanist Congress Mission in Europe and Americas Hails 3rd Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Statement in Support of Afro-American Struggle against Violent Repression" 242

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Delegation of Communist Party of Belgium (M-L) ("L'Exploite") Leaves Peking for Home 243

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Samdech Penn Nouth Most Warmly Congratulating First Anniversary of Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 244

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Issues 21st Message (Part 2) to Khmer Nation 245

Page

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Chinese and Congolese Football Teams Have Second Friendly Match in Peking 253

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Women Basket-Ballers End Friendship Matches in Cuba 254

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador 254

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi Leaves Peking on Visit to Southern China 255

CHINA AND KENAY

Chinese Charge D'Affaires A.I. Hands Over Donation of Red Cross Society of China to Kenyan Government 256

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Led by Minister Sissoko Leaves Peking for Shenyang on Visit 256

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Comrades Chou En-lai and Yao Wen-yuan Hold Talks with Comrade V.G. Wilcox 257

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization 258

Wu Teh's Speech 259

Speech by Palestinian Delegation Leader Abu Ammar Sa'ad 261

CHINA AND SUDAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Sudanese Friendship Delegation 264

Sudanese Charge D'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Honor of Visiting Sudanese Friendship Delegation 264

CHINA AND US

Nixon Administration Blatantly Trumpeting Fallacy of Sovereignty Over Taiwan "Unsettled" Schemes to Forcibly Occupy China's Taiwan Permanently 265

Page

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Fresh Evidence of US Government's Hostility Towards Chinese People 267

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 10, 1971 No. 4894

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Study Conscientiously in Association with Practice and Develop Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation in a Deep-Going Way

- Leading members of Chinhua Hsien CCP Committee study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and continuously strengthen their initiative in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 25, 1971)

(NCNA, April 24) Leading members of the CCP Committee of Chinhua Hsien, Chekiang Province, conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's writings in association with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and continuously strengthen their initiative in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After its formation last year, the new Hsinhua Hsien CCP Committee, following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must teach the cadres a little Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism," began to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously and assiduously in a living way as well as resolutions on dialectical materialism and historical materialism conscientiously. They also established a system of study.

In order to bring about results in study, they adopted the method of "reading," "thinking," "writing," "discussing," "criticizing," and "remolding" for study:

"Reading" means reading of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and assiduously. "Thinking" means thinking about the fundamental viewpoints in Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works in association with the practice of the class struggle at home and in the international arena in an attempt to understand profoundly how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism.

"Writing" means taking study notes and writing articles on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. "Discussing" means taking the lead in discussion and application. "Criticizing" means making mutual criticism after discussion and application and inviting workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to take part in criticism. "Remolding" means remolding the subjective world energetically while remolding the objective world in the course of using revolutionary theories to guide revolutionary practice.

One of the peasant members of the standing committee of the hsien CCP committee was afraid of difficulties when he studied because his cultural standards were low. But after he studied Lenin's teaching, "To throw ourselves into revolution rationally, voluntarily and effectively, we must study," and Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must study conscientiously" his consciousness was greatly increased. He worked very hard and read every passage of what he studied over and over again until he grasped it fully. As soon as he succeeded in grasping what he studied, he began to write notes and discuss them. After discussion he asked everybody for comment. Now he has read "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "Civil War in France" as well as written several articles.

Study enabled him to have a deeper understanding of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the theory of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In leading agricultural production, he would resolutely give prominence to proletarian politics, change his past tendency of stressing work and slighting politics, put the relation between politics and work in the right perspective, and step up the political and ideological work on the subordinate departments. He brought about relatively good results in all these tasks.

The standing committee of the Chinhua Hsien CCP Committee also combined conscientious study with penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, stepped up its understanding of the spiritual essence of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the struggle of repudiation against the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and increased the ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism.

In their study, every time after the comrades of the Party committee learned a fundamental viewpoint in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they would combine it with practice and repudiate a reactionary point of argument of such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i. For instance, after studying Marxist-Leninist writings on the transition from capitalism to communism and the fundamental line for the entire historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao, they more profoundly understood and repudiated the vicious plots by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i to betray the dictatorship of the proletariat and undermine socialist revolution and socialist construction, sometimes from the extreme Right and sometimes from the extreme "Left," in an attempt to restore capitalism.

Study and repudiation has further heightened their consciousness and enabled them to realise that during the historical period of socialism we must keep class struggle and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our minds, carry on the revolution successfully under the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist line set out by Chairman Mao, ward off interferences from the "Left" and the Right, and resolutely carry out the Party's proletarian policies. This is the only way to make the situation favorable for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for effecting socialist construction well. Since then they have become more active and enthusiastic in carrying out the Party's policies. This pushes forward the development of the favorable situation of revolution and production in the entire hsien.

In the course of study, the standing committee of Chinhua Hsien CCP Committee also energetically grasps the remolding of the world outlook in close association with practice. Liu Cheng-hsi, secretary of the hsien CCP committee, heightened his initiative in conducting investigations and studies well through the study of the dialectical materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism. He went to Hungkuang production brigade, an advanced unit in the hsien in learning from Tachai in agricultural production, to convene a symposium, at which he listened humbly to the views of the broad masses of people and cadres and quickly summed up the experience of this production brigade in the penetrating development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production on the basis of investigation and study. Then he popularized this experience and promoted the development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production in mountainous areas of this hsien.

He said with deep understanding: "In the three great revolutionary struggles, there is always a struggle between the epistemology of the materialist theory of reflection and the epistemology of the idealist transcendentalism. The essence of this struggle is a struggle between the two fundamentally antagonistic world outlooks, namely the question of whether to understand and remold the world according to the proletarian world outlook or to the bourgeois world outlook. A leading cadre must go among the masses and learn from them honestly as well as work hard to remold his world outlook before he can carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line voluntarily and follow Chairman Mao closely to make revolution."

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Guard the Coastal Frontier with Unswerving Loyalty

- A report on the advanced deeds of a garrison company of a certain PLA Tsinan unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 26, 1971)

Standing guard all the year round on an islet, an advance outpost in the Yellow Sea is a garrison company of a certain PLA unit, an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among PLA Tsinan units. For its contribution to the defense of the motherland and the building of an island, it is warmly praised as a glorious company "faithful and loyal in the defense of the coastal frontier."

It was autumn ten years ago. This garrison company in a "flying" boat crossed the sea to land on this islet. Placed far away from the mainland, the island has a climate full of fluctuations, being either lashed by raging rain storms and towering waves or enveloped in a canopy of murky clouds or a veil of dense mist. Associated with it is the saying, "Surrounded by water on all sides with nothing for its roof but the sky is a tract of land at the mercy of churning waves, swirling mists and biting wind. Strewn with rocks and slopy, it has little level land. From time immemorial, it has remained a no man's land." For those who made their home and settled down on this desolate little island it is really a very tough life. But no hardship is too great for the commanders and fighters of the garrison company armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Led by the Party branch, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Sharpen vigilance and defend the motherland." They also studied the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. With their loyalty to Chairman Mao shining through one red heart after another they turned into a tremendous source of strength in safeguarding coastal defenses and developing islands. For lack of housing on their first arrival, they built matsheds on their own. Without vegetables, they turned to the sea for seaweeds. Lacking drinking water, they caught rain water with wash basins. Through the sheer strength of a red heart and two hands, they triumphed over multiple difficulties and put down roots on the island.

To guard an island well, we must first do a building job well. Braving scorching sunshine and chilly coastal winds, the commanders and fighters of this garrison company built the island into a steel position and plunged into a courageous struggle.

No underground water being available on the island, they had to haul water from the mainland. In resolute response to Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared against war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the commanders and fighters fought a battle

to get water. They collected stones to build water pools and dug into rocks to build a channel. Their shoulders blistered, their palms bruised and bleeding, they held out without letting a groan escape their lips. In succession, they built over 30 pools and a small reservoir. The need of water on the island was satisfied.

Then the commanders and fighters fought a battle to produce vegetables from the barren island. With little soil available, on the rock-packed islet, they could find no suitable plots for vegetables. Yet the fighters were undaunted. They said, "Just as the Foolish Old Man removed the mountains, so we can haul earth to build vegetable fields. Just as the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai produced grain from barren mountains, so we can get vegetables from a denuded island." They cut the mountain for rocks with which they built terraced fields. For soil they got every bit they could by sifting weed roots pulled from under pebbles and every fistful they could by scratching rock fissures. Then basin by basin they put the earth so obtained in one place. On trips back from the mainland, they carried bags of earth with them. Thus they built in succession over 300 plots for cultivation; the small ones could accommodate only a few plants while the larger ones occupied not more than three-tenths of a mow each. Around these plots they built "windbreaks" and set up "vegetable protective screens" in a fight against the raging wind and swirling mists from the sea. Thus over 200 kinds of vegetables from various parts of the mainland were enabled to grow luxuriantly on the island. Self-sufficiency in vegetables was basically achieved by the company.

Nurtured by the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, group after group of heroic fighters have grown up rapidly in the hard fight to safeguard and develop the island.

When he first arrived on the island new fighter Ch'iao Shou-hsin was not used to a life of fighting amidst hardship. When doing construction work he lifted a 12-lb. hammer only to get tired after striking a few blows with it. The political instructor fervently helped him study Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "three constantly read articles" and treated him to an account of the heroic deeds of Chang Szu-te who devoted himself to revolution with a red heart and did everything for the people at the risk of his own life. Thus Ch'iao Shou-hsin's ideological consciousness was considerably heightened. As he kept fighting with the big hammer, he held it tightly and struck hard at the hard rock stroke by stroke, though the space between his thumb and forefinger was torn and the blisters that had developed on his hands burst and bled so that his gloves were soaked with pus and blood.

One day when working, he learned of a fire outbreak on a nearby work site where a quantity of asphalt was burning. This posed a serious threat to a pile of materials on the spot. He rushed to the scene. Lugging a bag of sand, he dashed into the blazing flames and suffocating smoke. The pungent smell of burning asphalt choked him almost to death, the swirling smoke blinding him. Yet never for a moment did he think of

turning back. All the gunny bags used for extinguishing fire having been destroyed by fire, he threw himself on the spreading flames by rolling like a ball. Thanks to the energetic efforts of the commanders and fighters, the fire was at last put out with the materials left intact. The cadres and fighters praised Ch'iao Shou-hsin as a tough-bone fighter. In successive years, he was cited an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When he was a fighter in the old days, company commander Yin Yü-t'ing showed fear for neither hardship nor death. After becoming a cadre, he took the initiative to overcome every difficulty and was always the first to face every hazard. Once a typhoon of the 12th grade suddenly rose at sea. Roaring waves swept up over a 15-meter-high precipice into an artillery position. A cannon was knocked down on its side by the surge of water and was about to be swept into the churning sea. At that critical moment, the commanders and fighters of the whole company led by Yin Yü-t'ing flung themselves bodily on the cannon. To keep the billowy waters from sweeping them away, they tied themselves together with a rope. Hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, they formed an iron-like human wall to prevent the piece of artillery from being swept away. When wave after wave of sea water poured over them, Yin Yü-t'ing led everyone to recite a quotation from Chairman Mao in a high-pitched voice, "With an indomitable spirit, this army can conquer all enemies and will never succumb to the enemy." With the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a guide in fighting, they at last triumphed over the raging storm and churning waves. The cannon was safe.

With the fighters' hearts turned to the red sun, the desolate island of former days has put on a new mantle. After hard fighting by the commanders and fighters day and night, this islet has turned into a powerful fighting bulwark at the coastal defense outpost. On a slope of the mountain are built barracks and a drilling ground. All over the mountain are forest shelter belts. Pervading the area is the fragrance of vegetable flowers. The commanders and fighters of the garrison company, taking delight in the new scene on the island, said with feeling, "Just as sailing the sea depends on the helmsman and the growth of everything depends on sunshine, so for all the changes on our islet we have relied solely on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" (By NCNA Correspondent) (Abridged by Kuang-ming Jih-pao)

* * *

"MAY 7" DIRECTIVE

Implement the "May 7 Directive" in a Conscious Manner, Persevere in Educating the People with the Thought of Mao Tse-tung

by

The Party Committee of a Certain Unit of the Shenyang Military Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 28, 1971)

Under the illumination of the brilliant "May 7 Directive" of great leader Chairman Mao, our unit is engaged, besides principally in soldiering, also in study, agriculture, industry, and mass work so as to enable the broad masses of commanders and fighters to obtain all-round tempering in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. A number of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has appeared, further strengthening the revolutionization and combat-readiness of the unit.

With Their Own Work As the Main Task, the Units Do Other Tasks, So They May Obtain All-Round Tempering

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "In this way, the army can concurrently study, engage in agricultural and industrial production, and do mass work."

In 1966, when Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" was first published, our unit immediately whipped up an upsurge in its study and implementation. However, at that time there was still inadequate understanding on the part of the comrades regarding the significance of the "May 7 Directive," and they were of the opinion that it might affect military training and the grasping of modern technology for the army to concurrently do other work.

In the light of this kind of muddled thinking, we organized the units to study over again Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and the great teaching that the PLA was a fighting unit as well as a work unit and a production unit, and deeply criticized and repudiated the bourgeois military line of counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing. Everybody realized that doing other tasks besides soldiering was an integral part of Chairman Mao's army building line and an important guarantee that our army would never change quality. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang tried to change the three great tasks of our army arbitrarily into one of purely waging war and lead our army on the evil road of breaking away from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles in betrayal of Chairman Mao's line for army building. We must thoroughly criticize and discredit such black merchandise and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's line for army building.

By means of study and criticism and repudiation, the consciousness of the cadres and fighters regarding the building of the unit along the line of the "May 7 Directive" was heightened. The tank battalion of a certain regiment was stationed along a very narrow strip of valley without a single patch of arable land. By opening up the hills, cleaving through the rocks and moving earth, the fighters created more than 80 mow of fields for crops, built three small reservoirs and constructed more than 1,300 meters of ditches to turn the barren glen into tier after tier of terraced fields. The struggle for transforming nature has fostered new people with proletarian thinking, implemented the "May 7 Directive" for the technical arm of our unit, and turned us into advanced collectives of the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

By developing self-reliance and the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, our unit has also operated farms, coal pits, salt fields, pharmaceutical plants and horse farms, as well as running various small processing plants. In 1970, the amount of food grains produced by the unit itself was equal to some three times that it had produced in 1965. The unit has realized self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil, meat, vegetables, coal and salt.

For the past five years, on every anniversay commemorating the publication of the "May 7 Directive," we invariably organized the unit to carry out an in-depth study and summing up, so as to deepen our understanding of the "May 7 Directive" and strengthen the initiative of the various units in taking of their own work as the main task while concurrently doing other tasks, and further stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the units.

In Implementing the "May 7 Directive" Together With the People, the Army Is Always As One with the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us in his "May 7 Directive": "In this great school.....the armymen can also do mass work and take part in the socialist education movement in the factories and villages. After the socialist education movement, they can also find mass work to do, in order to insure that the army is always as one with the masses." We realize that in order to do mass work and insure that the army is always as one with the masses, it is necessary to implement the "May 7 Directive" together with the masses, and to run the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought together.

Under the new situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, some of the three-support, two-military personnel felt that "after participating in support the 'Left' work, there is no need to do other work." In the light of this question, we again organized the unit to study over again the "May 7 Directive" so as to enable the broad masses of commanders and fighters to know that the carrying out of production in "support the Left" work was beneficial not only to the revolutionization of the unit, but also to the better implementation of the "May 7 Directive" locally.

After understanding was heightened, initiative became stronger. Many of the comrades in the places where they were carrying out support the "Left" work, took up agricultural side occupations in those places. In the past, under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the Machine Repair Plant of Fushun Municipal Mining Administrative Bureau did not take the road of labor and farming. The empty grounds inside and outside the plant were over-grown with grass and piled with rubbish. The support the "Left" comrades of this plant, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching for workers "While the main task of the workers is in industry.....where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations," have together with the workers cleared away the grass, filled the puddles and holes, and since the past few years have built more than 570 mow of farmland, and have started building pig pens of their own. Last year they succeeded in supplying part of their own needs in vegetable and meat. They have transformed their environment, tempered their thinking and have become an advanced unit in labor and farming in Fushun municipality.

A certain infantry regiment, after having been stationed in the K'uantien district has developed "one helps one" "a red pair" activities in conjunction with Yungtien commune as well as the brigades and production teams under it. The army and the people studied military affairs, politics and culture together, criticized and repudiated the bourgeoisie, and advanced in unity on the glorious "May 7" road. In order to bring about a change in the situation of subsisting on grains purchased back from the state year after year by the commune, the unit together with the commune members demonstrated their revolutionary spirit by transporting soil to make more than 800 mow of farmland and building more than 4,000 mow of terraced fields. This unit in the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought run by the army and people has undergone a great tempering. Five of the companies have leapt into the 4-good rank, and the number of 5-good fighters has increased by 43 percent over the figure of the past.

An enormous change has also taken place in Yungtien commune, and there appeared a large number of activists in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The production of food grains has also shown a great increase and since 1968, the commune has become more than self-sufficient in food grains.

Facts have proved that by means of the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought run by the army and the people, not only could the principle of our army's policy of building the army politically be popularized in other localities, and the political power strengthened, but the opportunity could also be used to learn from the locality and to stimulate the revolutionized construction of the unit itself. This has enabled our army to become one always with the masses, and with the army and the people united as one, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be resolutely implemented.

Combine Closely the Transformation of the Objective World with the Transformation of the Subjective World

In the process of implementing the "May 7 Directive," we have regularly encountered one problem, and that is how to correctly treat material achievements and spiritual achievements, and how to better combine the transformation of the objective world with the transformation of the subjective world.

The Fuyü Farm of our unit is situated in an out of way place with poor soil and troubled by strong sandstorms. In the several years since the farm was set up, the per-mow yield has never once exceeded 110 catties. In 1966 when the unit was implementing the "May 7 Directive," some of the comrades proposed moving into a better place where they could grasp production and enable the "May 7 Directive" to be implemented better.

Should or should not the move be made? We studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The People's Liberation Army should be a great school." We realized that although material achievements could not be overlooked in implementing the "May 7 Directive," the most fundamental principle should be educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We made an over-all analysis of the condition of Fuyü Farm, and felt that although the difficulties there might be greater and unfavorable for production, it nevertheless was favorable in the sense of tempering the revolutionary will of the cadres and fighters and developing the revolutionary spirit of sharing joys and sorrows between the army and the people. As long as the minds of the people were well armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, even worse conditions could be changed.

With the direction and policy clarified, Fuyü Farm firmly grasped the work of educating the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Determined to make the revolutionary spirit of Tachai of building an enterprise through hard struggle their example, the comrades got rid of the label, "Fuyü district is not affluent," together with the local people. The broad masses of commanders and fighters opened up wells and dug ditches, planted trees and carried out afforestation, and carried out basic farm construction in a big way. They also raised pigs, horses and sheep, increased the production of organic fertilizer and improved the quality of the soil. The successive years of arduous struggle have caused the drought and flood-afflicted barren wasteland to change gradually into fertile fields of stable yields unaffected by drought and flood. The production of food grains has been increasing every year, and in 1970 it doubled that of 1969. In the practice of struggle, the commanders and fighters have greatly enhanced their confidence in overcoming difficulties, and the revolutionized construction of the units has also strengthened.

The profound change in Fuyü Farm has further proved that in order to bring about a change in the land, the key lies in grasping the idea of "change" in the people. The change in the thinking of the people and the change in the features of the land is all due to transformation by Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Sum Up Experience By Going Deep into Reality, Continue the Advance Along the "May 7" Road

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice; the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experience," the Party committee of the unit aside from keeping a small number of comrades in the organ to look after normal day-to-day work, the greater part of the comrades are regularly sent to the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles, so as to give priority to the study of Chairman Mao's writings, to working in agriculture and factories, to do mass work and to criticizing bourgeois ideas.

In the initial period of the great cultural revolution, the Party committee wanted to find experience of doing mass work under the new situation. One of the principal leading members took some cadres of the organ to a selected point in the nearby Chiench'angpao brigade to settle down. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants they studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, combated self and repudiated revisionism. Sieving sand and sorting rocks, they dug earth to fill out the land, carried out the "8-Character Constitution" for agriculture, and carried out scientific experiments. A flying development appeared in revolution and production in Chiench'angpao. There appeared in succession throughout the brigade a large number of activists in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The production of food grains has been increasing every year since 1966. It doubled the first year, in the second year it reached the target set by the "National Program," in the third year it crossed the "Yellow River" and in the fourth year it again crossed the "Yangtze." It has become a red banner of Liaoning Province in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and learning from Tachai in agriculture. We have conscientiously summed up the experience of Chiench'angpao for popularization among the units and for stimulating the further implementation of the "May 7 Directive" by the unit.

For the past several years, we have always used Chiench'angpao as a center link in learning from the masses and for stimulating the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee of the unit. The Party committee has set the pace by going to Chiench'angpao to take part in manual labor and modestly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and voluntarily listening to the criticism of the masses for the purpose of carrying out continuous improvement in work.

By taking the lead in participating in the three revolutionary movements, the Party committee has set in motion the revolutionization of work style among the leadership of the unit. The Party committees at various levels are able to take the lead in going deeply into reality, and by fiercely grasping typical examples, using the point to lead the surface, have continued to implement the "May 7 Directive" so as to enable the unit to continue to advance in a still better manner along the "May 7" road.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Kiangsi Province Develops Its Industrial Production with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

- By going all out, aiming high and developing the movement for increasing production and practicing economy in depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 27, 1971)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Nanchang) The broad masses of workers on the industrial front in Kiangsi Province are resolutely carrying out the general line of "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," developing the movement for increasing production and practicing economy in depth, and promoting the development of industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

During the first quarter this year the total volume of industrial production in the province was 24 percent higher than that of the same period last year and output of all 44 types of principal industrial products was relatively greater than in the same period last year. In the meantime quality was raised and consumption of raw materials was lowered. This has provided a good beginning for insuring the accomplishment of the production targets for the year.

One of the conspicuous characteristics which appeared on the industrial front in Kiangsi Province this year is the unusually high speed with which production of raw materials and processed materials was developed. As a result, sharp increases in the production of iron ore, raw coal and coke were achieved. Through the summing up of historical experiences in the struggle between the two lines on the industrial front and by energetically repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the broad masses of cadres and workers fighting on this front realized more profoundly the significance of the development of the raw material and processed material industries in the development of industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The cadres and the masses made up their minds to fight a battle in the mines to make new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction. Advanced units in fighting battles in the mines such as pioneer Geological Team 909 discovered many new mineral deposits for the State by adopting the method of combining prospecting by specialized personnel with ore searching and reporting by the masses.

P'inghsiang Colliery and Shangchuling Iron Mine actively exploited production potentials to produce more coal and iron ore for the State. The broad masses of workers of P'inghsiang Iron and Steel Mill energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary guideline of "keeping watch over the majority in the middle so as to push forward the most advanced

and the most backward," exploited the potentials in a big way and quickly changed the situation of shortage of ores and coke and dependence on other localities for the supply of the principal raw materials and fuels.

At present the annual output of the mines under this iron and steel mill has been raised to 143,000 tons from the past output to 68,000 tons. In the meantime, two coking furnaces were built, which help to solve the fuel problem in this mill basically and promote the rapid development of production.

In the movement for increasing production and practicing economy, the broad masses of revolutionaries on the industrial front of Kiangsi have developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, relied on collective wisdom and collective strength, developed inventory activities in a deep-going way, repaired old equipment and made use of industrial waste, innovated production processes, improved the products, effected multi-purpose utilization and achieved production increase without increase of personnel.

Since the turn of the year Party organizations and revolutionary committee on the industrial front at various levels in Kiangsi Province have followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let us conduct an education in ideology and the political line" and developed line education extensively. They persevere in giving first priority to the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought over all other tasks, energetically grasp the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads, and further strengthen the initiative of the broad masses of cadres and workers in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The broad masses of cadres have increased their ability to differentiate between true Marxism and false Marxism by conscientiously reading Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and energetically repudiated the reactionary "transcendentalism," "theory of production forces first," "theory of human nature" and the "theory of dying out of class struggle" in relation to the development of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Leading cadres of many factories, mines and enterprises have inherited and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions of Chingkangshan, persevered in preserving the arduous and simple work style, gone deep into the basic level and among the masses, conscientiously conducted investigations and studies, promptly solved new problems arising out of industrial production, summed up and popularized advanced experience and pushed forward the movement for increasing production and practicing economy vigorously and realistically.

* * *

Industrial and Transportation Fronts in Hunan Achieve an Excellent Situation in Revolution and Production By Grasping the Struggle Between the Two Lines and Developing Mass Criticism and Repudiation in Depth

- Total industrial production in the province during the first quarter reached the highest level in history

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 27, 1971)

Since the beginning of 1971 workers on the industrial and transportation fronts in Hunan Province have more penetratingly developed the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continued to grasp the struggle between the two lines energetically and promoted the incessant development of revolution and production.

Under the momentum of the excellent situation, the total industrial production in Hunan Province during the first quarter this year was increased by more than 12 percent in comparison with the same period last year, thus creating the highest historical level for the first quarter. Production of many important industrial products was increased by a large margin.

Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let us conduct an education in the whole Party in ideology and the political line," all mines and enterprises throughout the province of Hunan have held Mao Tse-tung's study classes extensively, organized the broad masses of cadres and workers to study conscientiously Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with problems relating to the struggle between the two lines in mind, and energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Leading cadres of many mines, factories and enterprises took the lead to read Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and repudiated "transcendentalism," "theory of productive forces first," "theory of human nature," and the "theory of dying out of class struggle" advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, so as to increase the ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism and heighten the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Many cadres of mines, factories and enterprises said with a deep understanding: The line is the foundation and study is the key. The only way to implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line well is to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Consequently their initiative in study became higher and higher and a good style of reading conscientiously was formed.

Since the beginning of this year leading cadres of Hsiangt'an Municipality held more than 60 Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works, study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and conduct education in ideology and the political line. This has effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads at various levels.

The broad masses of workers and cadres on the industrial and transportation fronts in Hunan Province realized profoundly from practice that the line determined everything and that the only way to win the victory in revolution and develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results was to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus since the beginning of this year they have continued to develop penetratingly the struggle between the two lines in the realm of economy and energetically repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to eliminate his remnant poison thoroughly.

By repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash such as the "philosophy of servility to things foreign," the "principle of crawling at a snail's pace," etc., they have further accelerated the speed of the production and construction of collieries. As a result, the output of coal in the province during the first quarter was 24 percent over that of the same period last year. In the mean time four-fifths of the hsien in the province have set up small collieries, which vigorously promote the production of coal.

On the metallurgical and construction fronts the broad masses of cadres and workers reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines during the past decade or so, energetically repudiated the reactionary guideline of "keeping watch over the majority in the middle so as to bring along the most advanced and the most backward at the ends" pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in metallurgical departments, stirred up revolutionary enthusiasm and an upsurge in fighting a battle in the mines in a big way, and brought about a new appearance in the iron and steel industry throughout the province. As a result, in comparison with the same period last year, the output of iron ore during the first quarter this year was increased by 1.6 times, output of pig iron and steel materials by 10 to 20 or more percent, and output of steel by 75 percent.

To support the metallurgical departments in their battle of the mines, many geological prospecting departments and enterprises which produce metallurgical and mining equipment make great efforts this year to extract potentials for production increase, elevate the quality of products and strive to fulfill the production targets. In Hengyang Metallurgical Machinery Plant "three-in-one" teams for technical innovation were set up extensively in workshops, squads and teams this year. They stirred up a new upsurge in the mass movement of technical innovation, conducted more than 190 items of technical innovation during the first quarter, and fulfilled the target for the production of mining machines ahead of schedule.

In the struggle of grasping revolution and promoting production, comrades on the industrial and transportation fronts in Hunan Province further studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Politics is the commander and soul" and "Political work is the life line for all economic work," energetically repudiated revolutionary preposterous theories advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i including the "theory of productive

forces first," persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics and in using revolution to command production. This has effectively promoted the development of production.

Under the excellent situation during the first quarter this year, the Party committee of the plant promptly grasped the self-complacent feeling of "production has reached the top and potentials are exhausted," prevailing among a small number of cadres and masses, guided everybody to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought with questions in mind and fully developed the subjective initiative of man. As a result, this plant again conducted more than ten items of technical innovation during the first quarter, increased its total industrial production by 41 percent over that of the same period last year and further improved the quality of products. The workers said happily: When politics assumes command, production increases and it becomes possible to transform spiritual power into material power.

By repudiating the past erroneous idea and practice of grasping trucks without grasping man and seeing only things without seeing man, energetically grasping the living ideas of truck drivers and persevering in reading everyday and holding discussion and application meetings, the 26th convoy of Ch'enchou Transportation Company changed the spiritual appearance of the entire convoy and brought about continuous emergence of good people and good deeds. As a result, it overfulfilled its transportation targets every month this year.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All practical workers must conduct investigations below," leading cadres at various levels in the industrial and transportation fronts in Hunan Province penetrated deep into the first line of production, stepped up the work of investigation and study, summed up experience and won the initiative in the work of leadership.

Leading cadres in Chuchou Pharmaceutical Plant went deep among the workers, exposed contradictions and looked for shortcomings together with the workers, and mobilized the masses to extract potentials from the enterprises. As a result, this plant fulfilled 75 percent of the target for the first half of the year within the first quarter. The leadership of Hunghsiangchiang Machine Building Plant not only attached importance to investigation and study, but also organized workers' investigation teams to investigate and study new problems encountered in work. In this way it fully mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses and insured the victorious development of revolution and production.

The broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and transportation fronts in Hunan Province bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be humble, be prudent, and refrain from being arrogant and reckless and make up their minds to consider achievements already scored as their new starting point from which they continue to grasp class

struggle and the struggle between the two lines energetically, so as to implement in a better way the general line of "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economic results in building socialism" laid down by Chairman Mao, grasp revolution, promote production and struggle for the all-sound fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1971 national economic plans.

* * *

MAY DAY EDITORIAL

Long Live the Great Unity of the People of the World!

(NCNA-English Apr. 30, 1971)

long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation

-- in celebration of may first, international labour day

editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily"

may first, international labour day -- the festival of unity for struggle of the workers of the world -- is here. full of feelings of proletarian internationalism, the chinese people extend warm greetings and militant salute to the working class and revolutionary people of all countries exclamation

as chairman mao points out, "(boldface begins) the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today. (boldface ends)" throughout the world, the new high tide in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs continues to surge forward. the international united front against u.s. imperialism is constantly expanding. the brilliant victories won by the three peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have greatly inspired the oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle for liberation. the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america and the revolutionary mass movements in north america, europe and oceania are raging and reacting on each other. the struggle of the people of korea, japan and other asian countries against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism is gaining momentum. overcoming one obstacle after another, the palestinian and other arab people are continuing their advance in the fight against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. many medium-sized and small nations long bullied by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism have daringly stood up one after another to oppose the power politics of the two super-powers. in the united states, the struggle of the masses of the people against the nixon government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination is mounting higher than ever before. beset with contradictions and crises, u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction are having a very hard time like sitting on a volcano.

the chinese people are marching forward shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary people the world over in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. our fraternal friendship with the albanian party of labour and other genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations throughout the world is increasingly consolidated. our militant unity with the people of asian, african and latin american countries is daily strengthened. our friendly contacts with the people the world over increase with each passing day. china's foreign relations are constantly developing. we have friends all over the world.

as we celebrate the festival of unity for struggle of the world proletariat in an excellent revolutionary situation in which the four seas are rising and the five continents are

rocking, we must uphold proletarian internationalism and further strengthen our friendship and unity with the other peoples of the world to win still greater victories.

on the day of its birth, marxism advanced the great slogan: "(boldface begins) working men of all countries, unite exclamation (boldface ends)" marx and engels pointed out in the "manifesto of the communist party": the international unity of the proletariat "(boldface begins) is one of the first conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat. (boldface ends)" after capitalism entered the stage of imperialism, lenin put forth the great slogan: "(boldface begins) workers and oppressed nations of the world, unite exclamation (boldface ends)" he pointed out: world imperialism must fall when the revolutionary onslaught of the proletariat in the capitalist countries will unite with that of the oppressed masses in the colonial countries. the history of more than 100 years proves that proletarian internationalism is the invincible banner of the proletarian revolution.

chairman mao always educates the party and the people of our country in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the thesis that "(boldface begins) the chinese revolution is part of the world revolution (boldface ends)". he has repeatedly told us to unite with all forces that can be united, the enemy excepted, and stand in unity with the people who constitute more than 90 per cent of the world's population. after country-wide victory, chairman mao emphatically pointed out: "(boldface begins) the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. this is our internationalist duty. (boldface ends)" he also taught us: "(boldface begins) according to the leninist viewpoint, the final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home, but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated. (boldface ends)" the concept of proletarian internationalism is the concept of thorough-going revolution of the proletariat, the concept of carrying the proletarian world revolution through to the end. therefore, we must regard adherence to proletarian internationalism as an important component of our undertaking to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line.

our party and government have always persisted in developing relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with socialist countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism; in supporting and assisting the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations; and in striving for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and in opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war. this is our firm and unshakable policy. we did so in the past and we will persist in doing the same in the future. this conforms not only to the fundamental interests of the people of our country, but also to those of the people of the world.

through their protracted revolutionary practice, the chinese people have deeply realized that the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries always support and help each other. we shall never forget that both before and after the victory of the revolution the chinese

people have received support and assistance from the people of various countries. the heroic struggles waged by the people of the world against imperialism and its running dogs constitute the greatest support for us. with the motherland at heart and the world in mind, the chinese people who have won liberation will never forget all the people in the world who are struggling to win their liberation and to defend their independence and freedom. to forget them means betrayal. it is our glorious bounden internationalist duty to give support and assistance to the people of various countries.

chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points. even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant. (boldface ends)" we resolutely oppose the so-called super-powers which think themselves superior to others and in a position to lord it over them, and we stand for equality and mutual respect among all nations, big or small. we have always maintained that friendly exchanges between the people of various countries and the chinese people and the friendship visits to china of friends from other lands are a support and encouragement to the chinese people and provide us with good opportunities to learn from other peoples. we should follow chairman mao's teachings and learn modestly from other peoples their strong points, their revolutionary spirit and their valuable experience. in this way we and the people of other countries can support each other still better and advance together.

in the excellent international situation, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, study more assiduously and work harder so as to carry out china's socialist revolution and socialist construction still better and further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the arduous domestic and international tasks of our party urgently demand that the comrades of the whole party, the senior cadres in particular, make efforts to raise their theoretical level of marxism-leninism. we must criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way in line with the series of chairman mao's important instructions such as "(boldface begins) read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) carry out education in ideology and political line (boldface ends)". we must conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, press ahead with the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works, and criticize idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by liu shao-chi and other sham marxist political swindlers, so as to raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heighten our consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. we must do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, (boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends), strive to fulfil or overfulfil the 1971 national economic plan and continue to carry out the fighting tasks set forth at the ninth national congress of the party. we must greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china and the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new victories on all fronts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction exclamation

in his brilliant article "where do correct ideas come from?", chairman mao points out: it is "(boldface begins) necessary to educate our comrades in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, so that they can orientate their thinking correctly, become good at investigation and study and at summing up experience, overcome difficulties, commit fewer mistakes, do their work better, and struggle hard so as to build china into a great and powerful socialist country and help the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited throughout the world in fulfilment of our great internationalist duty. (boldface ends)" let us hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and, under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, firmly carry out this great historic task set forth by chairman mao and make still greater contributions in supporting the world revolution.

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation

long live great marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation
a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin Piao Join Peking Working People and Foreign Friends from Various Countries in May Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and comrades of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china mounted the tienanmen rostrum this evening with distinguished guests from various countries to join the working class and the broad masses of armymen and people in peking in warmly celebrating the may first international labour day.

with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao on the tienanmen rostrum were distinguished guests from various countries including:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth;

princess fatemeh pahlavi of the kingdom of iran; madame leila hoveyda, wife of the iranian prime minister; and madame rahim khan, wife of the commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, who is accompanying them on their visit;

nguyen duy trinh, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam;

captain charles samba sissoko, leader of the government delegation of the republic of mali and member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and member of the delegation robert tiebile n'daw, minister of industrial development and public works;

v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand;

thakin ba thein tin, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia.

attending the evening festivities on the tienanmen rostrum on invitation were also: the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front with onsaknan as the leader; and the delegation to china of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea; and friends from asian, african and latin american countries.

red flags fluttered in the breeze on the brightly lit tienanmen square in the festival evening. the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards and revolutionary cadres and intellectuals in the chinese capital, who are elated at the excellent situation at home and abroad, waited with profound proletarian feelings to pay tribute to the great teacher chairman mao. at eight p.m., as chairman mao and vice-chairman lin mounted the rostrum with firm steps, the band played "the east is red". cheers of "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" echoed to the skies. in excellent health and high spirits, chairman mao very happily applauded and waved to the masses, and extended festival greetings to the friends from various countries.

the grand evening festivities began amid the powerful strains of the "internationale". the revolutionary masses warmly welcomed the comrades-in-arms and friends from various parts of the world. colourful fireworks zoomed to the sky. people sang and danced in warm celebration of the festival of unity for struggle of the workers of the world. they performed many new songs and dances in the square to praise the great victories won by the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and hail the daily-growing great revolutionary unity of the people throughout the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

earlier today, the peking revolutionary masses gave colourful theatrical performances and sports exhibitions in the working people's palace of culture, the summer palace, the capital indoor stadium, the peking workers' indoor stadium and other centres for the celebrations in the presence of foreign friends.

the albanian comrades-in-arms, the vietnamese, laotian, cambodian, korean, japanese and other asian comrades-in-arms, the comrades-in-arms from palestine and other arab countries, the comrades-in-arms from african and latin american countries and the comrades-in-arms from other parts of the world were warmly applauded wherever they went. the workers, peasants and soldiers said: it is a support and encouragement to us that friends from various countries celebrated with us this brilliant festival. we will follow chairman mao's teachings, learn modestly from other peoples their strong points, their revolutionary spirit and their valuable experience, strengthen the revolutionary unity and militant friendship with the people of the world and make concerted efforts to carry through to the end the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the revolutionary masses said that they would hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, study hard and strive to fulfil all the fighting tasks set forth at the ninth national congress of the party, do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation and further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

OBITUARY

Deputy Chief Procurator of Supreme People's Procuratorate Comrade Huang Huo-hsing Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

comrade huang huo-hsing, deputy chief procurator of the supreme people's procuratorate, died of illness here on april 27, 1971 at the age of 61.

comrade huang huo-hsing joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in october 1930 and the chinese communist youth league in november of the same year. he joined the communist party of china in april of 1931. he served as regimental political commissar, director of the political department of a column, corps political commissar, director of the political department of an army, the second political commissar of the kiangsu provincial command, procurator of the military procuratorate of the supreme people's procuratorate, etc.

comrade huang huo-hsing was always loyal to chairman mao and the party, and made contributions to the revolutionary cause.

a ceremony to pay last respects to comrade huang huo-hsing was held at the papaoshan revolutionary martyrs' cemetery this afternoon. it was attended by leading comrades and representatives of the masses from the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government departments concerned, and his comrades-in-arms and relatives.

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Some Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

some members of the chinese table tennis delegation to the recent 31st world table tennis championships, returned to peking from kwangchow by air this afternoon. they were led by lu ting, deputy head of the delegation.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, chuang pu-sheng, hsu ming and hsin cheng and more than 200 chinese sportsmen.

the wife of the romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and japanese friends in peking haruhi takayanagi and haruo miyamoto were present.

the members of the chinese table tennis delegation who returned to peking today were pan chih-kang, deputy secretary-general of the delegation; table tennis players cheng min-chin, liang li-chen, li fu-jung, chou lan-sun, liang ko-liang and chang hsien-lin; leader of the women's team fu chao-lou; coaches of the men's team hsu yin-sheng and chuang chia-fu; and staff members of the delegation. as they stepped down the plane, li ching-chuan and other comrades cordially shook hands with them.

they arrived in kwangchow from hongkong on april 20. during their stay in kwangchow, the players gave exhibitions to workers, peasants and soldiers who warmly welcomed them.

IRON MINES

Cadres in East China Iron Mine Lead Workers in Increasing Production

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 29, 1971)

leading cadres at various levels in the nanshan iron mine of the maanshan iron and steel company in the east china province of anhwei have led the revolutionary workers in following chairman mao's great teaching "develop the mining industry", in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. as a result, this old mine has taken on a new look and output of iron concentrate increased several times over the past few years.

tung pao-tang, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the nanshan iron mine, is a veteran cadre in his fifties. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, he came to realize in the light of the struggle between the two lines within the party: "every victory we win in revolution constitutes victory for mao tsetung thought, and is a heroic exploit created by the working people armed with mao tsetung thought. as a leading cadre i must march at the head of the worker masses in carrying

out chairman mao's revolutionary line and rely on them to run the mine well."

tung pao-tang often works alongside the workers. he goes wherever the job is hardest and problems arise.

workers were undertaking emergency repairs on a railway on a 140-metre-high hill in the summer of 1969. black clouds suddenly gathered and a heavy down-pour came. tung pao-tang went up a slippery, stone-strewn path. when the workers saw that he was wet through, they were moved. he was in high spirits and said: "comrades, i've come to join you exclamation" after the repairs were finished he called all the cadres of the workshop to a meeting and said: "in times of difficulty, we cadres must pluck up courage and take the initiative in surmounting difficulties. only in this way, can we train a contingent of workers who are highly revolutionized in their thinking and style of work."

tung pao-tang maintains close ties with the masses and shows concern for them. he attaches great importance to strengthening ideological and political work among the workers. he calls on many cadres and workers at their homes and has heart-to-heart talks with them. tung pao-tang had several talks with a worker to help him raise his class consciousness. together they studied chairman mao's works. this helped the worker raise his revolutionary aspirations and foster devotion to public interest. as a result, he became an activist in grasping revolution and promoting production.

like tung pao-tang, many leading personnel of the mine act strictly in accordance with mao tsetung thought and inspire the masses and lead them forward by setting an example.

as a result, the mass movement in the mine for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has steadily gone deeper. the mine elected at the end of last year 93 advanced units and 340 advanced workers and cadres who distinguished themselves for their living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the leading cadres at all levels have set an example for the workers by their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the battle to expand the nanshan iron mine.

one morning in may 1969 there was heavy rain as the workers operated a big electric shovel to excavate ore. suddenly, part of the overhang caved in and 10,000 cubic metres of ore and mud crashed down, burying the lower part of the big electric shovel. the weather forecast was wind and rain storm the next day. hearing this, chou ming-luan, member of the communist party committee of the mine and party branch secretary of the workshop, immediately convened a meeting to consult veteran workers. the meeting made this decision: "we must dig out the electric shovel before the rainstorm exclamation"

chou ming-luan led the workers in studying this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." disregarding the danger of another cave-in, they went to the danger zone and dug away the mud and stones, clearing the electric shovel in 32 hours before the rain.

in february last year, the mine had to send a tip lorry to bring back slag from the number two steel plant. the slag

had just been discharged from the furnaces. loaded on the lorry, the slag would make the driver's cabin as hot as an oven. chen hsien-yi, vice-head of the workshop revolutionary leading group, volunteered to undertake the tough job and worked at it for four months. in that time he also made use of his off-duty hours to transport equipment for the mine.

the leading cadres at all levels lead the workers in building the mine in line with chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

a big quantity of iron concentrate used to get lost along with tailings in the mine's ore dressing plant, which was built in 1965, because the imported equipment was not in line with the mine's concrete conditions. to solve this problem, wang hung-ken, a team leader in the magnetic-gravity separation shop, suggested that permanent magnetic separators be made. he had the support of the mine revolutionary committee.

wang hung-ken led the workers in repeatedly studying chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" and criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this boosted the revolutionary fighting will of the workers. they took just half a month to make the permanent magnetic separator, which greatly raised the recovery rate of iron concentrate. the 12 permanent magnetic separators they made now replace the six systems of 78 belt-type magnetic separators in ore dressing. they are manned by just one worker instead of the 18 who operated the old machines. inspired by the spirit of the ninth national party congress, communist party member wang hung-ken and the workers devised the mine's first medium-intensity permanent magnetic separator to raise output of magnetic concentrate.

the mine revolutionary committee at the end of 1969 decided to build an ore washing plant. to the question of how to obtain the 600 tons of equipment needed, the leading groups at all levels and the workers at the mine replied: "we have a red heart and two hands and can do everything by self-reliance." li chun-yu, deputy secretary of the party branch of the ore crushing shop, led some veteran workers in drawing up a blueprint of the launder scrubber in the light of the mine's conditions. then the workers of the machine shop, led by the secretary of the party branch wang yu-hai, plunged into the battle to make the machine. with a double shaper, they turned out a huge one-and-a-half-ton gear that has a diameter of more than one metre; with a lathe three metres long, they processed the machine's main axle, which weighs more than two tons and is 9.7 metres long. thanks to the concerted efforts of all workers, the ore washing plant was completed and put into operation in less than eight months.

the leading cadres of the mine have persistently led the workers in expanding the mine by relying on mao tsetung thought and so have helped develop the iron and steel industry. the mine's output of iron concentrate in 1969 was four times that in 1966 and output last year was more than double that in 1969. this met almost all the requirements of the maanshan iron and steel company.

YOUNG WORKERS

Young Workers in Peking Plant Mature Politically

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

nurtured by mao tsetung thought and educated by the plant party committee in political line, the 3,000 or so young workers who account for over sixty per cent of the workers at the peking no. 2 general machinery plant are maturing rapidly.

the plant party committee recognizes that to do political and ideological work well among the young workers is of great importance for training them to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. it mobilizes the party organizations at all levels and the veteran workers to educate and help the young workers politically, ideologically and technically.

most of the young workers completed junior middle school not too long ago. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have high revolutionary enthusiasm, but are not experienced. influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi they were tainted with some non-proletarian ideas. in the light of this, the plant party committee is educating them in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and political line.

acting upon chairman mao's teaching "class struggle is the main subject young people must learn", the party committee organized the young workers to visit class education exhibitions and asked the veteran workers to be their teachers. in order to raise their class consciousness and consciousness in defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuing the revolution, the party committee conducts activities to recall the suffering in the old society and contrast this with the present happy life. when one young worker was assigned to the foundry workshop he feared dirt and fatigue. then the veteran worker who was teaching him recalled the misery of the old society and compared it with the present happy life. he also studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao with the youth to encourage him to develop working class devotion to the revolution. this helped the youth see that his fear of dirt and fatigue arose from his selfish ideas and that this reflected the bourgeois world outlook. from then on he has persisted in studying chairman mao's works to remould his world outlook. he brought his initiative into fuller play, worked better and became an activist in the plant in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

another young man from a worker's family had expected to learn advanced techniques. to his disappointment he was assigned to the carpentry workshop. the comrades of the workshop party branch had heart-to-heart talks with him and helped him study chairman mao's "serve the people". the veteran carpenters visited his family in their spare time and with his parents recalled the hard old days. this raised his class consciousness rapidly. he came to understand that revolutionary work is of various kinds and none is higher or lower than another. he was determined to do his work to the best of his ability and to be a good successor of the working class.

education by the party branch raised the class consciousness of the young workers. with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, they attend the study groups in chairman mao's philosophic works, repudiate revisionism and form shock brigades for production. they are advancing vigorously in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

chairman mao teaches: "youth should attach primary importance to a firm and correct political orientation" and "the ultimate aim for which all communists strive is to bring about a socialist and communist society". while giving the young workers class education, the plant party committee gives them education in the far-reaching ideals of communism so that they can bear these in mind and do their jobs well. many young workers in the brickwork group combined their work with communist ideals. they said: "doing our present work well adds bricks and tiles to the tall building of communism." having a clear political orientation and soaring enthusiasm, the young workers fulfil their tasks with outstanding success. they were once assigned to build a heating furnace. they finished in only nine days as against the estimated 20, with the help of a veteran worker. the young workers help older ones learn to read and write and study chairman mao's philosophic works and they analyze problems from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism together. the veteran workers help the young ones politically and technically. this group has become an advanced collective in the plant in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the party committee educated the young workers in revolutionary working style as soon as they entered the plant. all the party branches organized them to learn the "three-eight" working style (note) of the chinese people's liberation army and develop a keen sense of responsibility in their work from doctor bethune whom chairman mao praises in his work "in memory of norman bethune". this helped the young workers set strict demands on themselves. in work they unite and cooperate with one another and are responsible in their work. most of the workers in the riveting and welding workshop are young and often worked individually. educated by the workshop party branch, they strengthened their sense of organization and discipline and finished all tasks assigned well. they have been praised many times.

the young workers also pay attention to fostering the style of hard work and plain living. many young workers mend their clothes and gloves and repair their tools. when the cotton waste for cleaning the machines becomes dirty, they wash it. after studying chairman mao's teaching "practise frugality in carrying out revolution", they sharply criticized the erroneous idea that waste is "unavoidable" and organized spare-time recovery teams to make use of scrap iron and steel. the young workers in the tool workshop recovered over 100 kilogrammes of nails, straightened them out and used them.

the party committee attaches great importance to bringing the shock role of the young workers into play in grasping revolution and promoting production and cultivating their revolutionary spirit of learning from the veteran workers modestly and of daring to blaze new trails, letting them "learn warfare through warfare" so that they can grasp technique in the shortest time.

the plant's gas supply station was to go in operation at a time when there were only four veteran workers out of 122. some people said: "how can these young, inexperienced

workers deliver gas? we'd better ask some veteran workers in from other factories." but the plant party committee supported the young workers and let them learn technique through practice. with the help of the veterans and technicians they finally delivered hot and cold gas after two months of hard work.

in order to lighten the intense physical labour and raise work efficiency, several new young workers used chairman mao's materialist dialectics to guide them in making technical innovations and they produced an electric arc cutter. work efficiency in polishing castings has been raised a dozen times or so.

with the help of the veteran workers, the young ones grasped technique very quickly. the young workers of the metal workshop who entered the plant in 1970 can now basically run all kinds of machine tools themselves.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, out of over 3,000 young workers 32 have joined the chinese communist party and 189 the communist youth league in the past three years. more than 200 became activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and more than half were commended advanced workers in 1970. over 100 young workers are at grass roots leadership posts.

note: the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, and industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics;

the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean, unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Northwest China Production Brigade Reaps Big Harvests from Limited Land

(NCNA-English Sian, Apr. 29, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of a northwest china production brigade reaped big harvests of grain, cotton and vegetables from a limited acreage last year, thanks to their living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the liencnih brigade in hancheng county, shensi province, has very little land, averaging only one thirtieth of a hectare per capita. but it averaged 6.36 tons of grain per hectare. each of the 9.8 hectares interplanted with cotton, grain and vegetables yielded 0.9 tons of ginned cotton, 1.5 tons of grain and 12 tons of vegetables.

the brigade has a population of 1,585 people living on 53 hectares of collective land. with so many people and so little arable area, the question arose: could potential be tapped and backwardness ended? the brigade party branch got the masses to study chairman mao's great teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."

the study imbued the commune members with the determination to transform nature. though the land was not enough, the big population was a favourable factor for expanding production, they decided. if they gave prominence to politics, studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and brought their collective wisdom and energy into play, they could make the best use of the limited land.

they followed the example of the famous tachai brigade in combating the elements and improving farmland on their own. they worked hard one winter and the following spring. in 7,000 man-days they did 13,000 cubic metres of earthwork, and turned hillside land into contour terraced fields. they cooperated with other brigades to build water conservancy works to irrigate dry fields, which soon gave high steady yields. as a result, grain yield shot up from 1.13 tons to 6 tons per hectare and cotton yield jumped 3.6 times. then they started to level land, sink wells, make careful plans and improve their irrigation system. this led to intensive farming and a bigger output.

thus the potential of the land was more fully tapped, and the brigade produced enough grain to feed its big population. then the peasants decided to expand cotton production and grow vegetables. how could they correctly handle the relationship among grain, cotton and vegetables? they solved the problem by carrying through chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." they planned carefully and used the method of interplanting and catch crops. at first they planted cotton between rows of wheat, but they lacked experience and the cotton plants failed.

they turned to chairman mao's teaching "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world". they summed up their experience, analysed the laws of interplanting and catch crops and improved farming methods. as soon as wheat was reaped, they took great pains to irrigate the cotton plants, apply fertilizer and do deep ploughing. this was successful, bringing more than one ton of ginned cotton per hectare. step by step, the brigade made experiments and worked out an effective system for interplanting and catch crops. it tries to get the most out of the land and achieves high yields of several crops at the same time.

INSECTICIDES

East China Insecticide Plant Make Revolution in Designing New Workshop

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 29, 1971)

the workers of the nantung insecticide plant in kiangsu province built a new workshop in only 15 days, which produces 500 tons of insecticide a year.

the workers improved the original design three times before the workshop was built. this cut investment and the need for steel by 83 per cent and the time for construction was one-eighth of the original plan. the workers and technicians hailed this as a victory for revolution in designing under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

a very effective insecticide called "3911" was recovered by the workers from waste gas last spring. the plant leadership decided to set up a workshop to produce it.

the first design was made by a few designers. the annual productive capacity was set at 300 tons, but the structure needed 300 square metres of new buildings, 30 tons of steel and an investment of 300,000 yuan (rmb) and it would take four months to accomplish the project. the designing group thought it was an economical and good plan.

the workers criticized this plan as soon as it was made public. they said: "our factory building can still be used. why should we set up 300 square metres of new buildings? we can repair old machinery and use the waste. besides, a machine can be used for many purposes. why should we buy complete sets of new equipment?" they pointed out that designing and technical work always serve a political line. seeking things ostentatious and foreign is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, while building socialism in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle with greater, faster, better and more economical results is chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the workers also said that during the cultural revolution they had turned out polycrystalline silicon and dichloromethane and other new products with the equipment they had, a small investment and in a short time. they said: "we must not depart from chairman mao's revolutionary line in setting up a new workshop."

the criticism helped the designers recognize the difference between their thinking and that of the workers. they realized that they were still influenced by the bourgeois ideology of extravagance and waste and of seeking things ostentatious and foreign. the plant general party branch organized the workers, cadres and technicians to relentlessly criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and helped raise the masses' consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

then they started drawing a second design. clarified by the workers' opinions, the designing group simplified some processes and suggested joint use of some factory buildings and equipment with other workshops. compared with the first design, this eliminated two-thirds of the factory buildings and equipment, investment dropped from 300,000 yuan to 100,000 yuan and the steel needs were cut by 12 tons. though they had achieved this good result, they were not satisfied. they said: "although this is better than the first design, we can do still better."

chairman mao teaches: "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant." acting upon this teaching of chairman mao's, a member of the plant general party branch committee and vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee led the technicians in going among the masses to mobilize them to suggest improvements.

the workers carefully studied the second design through heated discussions. they raised many proposals. the plan called for putting up 140 square metres of floor space for the distillation process in producing ethylsulfonyl glycol. the workers cut down on this and made room for the process by rearranging the equipment for the diethyl ester process of making the malasung insecticide. an erosion-resistant, pressure-resistant autoclave is needed to produce "3911". the standard design calls for 24 millimetre steel plate. the workers got a discarded vessel and repaired it. this saved 10,000 yuan and over one ton of steel for the state. the third design was adopted after many changes. this called for investment of 70,000 yuan, 7 tons of steel and 80 square metres of new floor space.

the workers and revolutionary technicians were still not satisfied with the third plan. after studying chairman mao's teachings on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, they understood that though the plan was set on paper, it could probably be improved in practice. in line with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle, they continued to make technical innovations. they originally wanted to buy new parts for water heating and valves. and now they made new water heating parts and repaired old valves. originally they planned to use over 60 metres of stainless steel tubing. after a discussion they decided to replace it with other material.

in order to deliver insecticides to the poor and lower-middle peasants quickly, the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and the hour. they installed the equipment while they put up the building and made equipment. so they finished in only 15 days. the whole workshop cost only 50,000 yuan and took 5 tons of steel, but the annual production capacity went up to 500 tons.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN'

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling on May 1

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Apr. 30, 1971)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front has announced today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate the may first international labour day along with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on may first as an expression of solicitude.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony to Welcome Australian Table Tennis Delegation at Sino-Australian Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

the all-china sports federation held a ceremony to welcome the visiting australian table tennis delegation prior to the sino-australian friendly matches here this afternoon.

the ceremony and friendly matches were held in the capital indoor stadium. a huge streamer in the stadium read: "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the australian players presented the chinese players with a souvenir while the chinese players gave the guests a present of "double happiness" table tennis bats and balls.

john jackson, president of the australian table tennis association and leader of the delegation, attended the ceremony and watched the matches.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned ting hsi-lin, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wang lei, wu hsiao-ta, ling ching, chiang wen-chai, tsou po-hsien, hsing jen-hsien and yu chih-chao.

the chinese and australian players competed this afternoon in men's and women's singles and men's and mixed doubles. in men's singles, stephen knapp played tsai yen-tung, paul pinkewich played wang ta-yung, knapp played wang ta-yung and pinkewich played tsai yen-tung; in women's singles, ann christine mcmahon played shih feng-ling; in men's doubles, knapp and pinkewich played wang ta-yung and tsai yen-tung; in mixed doubles, mcmahon and knapp played shih feng-ling and tsai yen-tung. the players of the two countries exchanged experience during intervals and talked cordially. all this showed the friendship between sportsmen of the two countries. during the matches which lasted over two hours, the spectators applauded the players of both countries for their performance.

after the matches, ting hsi-lin, tsao cheng and others and john jackson, leader of the australian delegation, stepped down the rostrum to shake hands with the players and were photographed together with them.

ting hsi-lin met delegation leader john jackson and had a friendly talk with him before the ceremony started.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Australian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

the all-china sports feceration gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the australian table tennis delegation led by john jackson, president of the australian table tennis association.

attending the banquet were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li ching-chuan, li meng-nua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching, chiang wen-chai, yang shou-shan and yu chih-chao, and coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team hu hsu-hsien, li ho-nan, shih feng-ling, su kuo-hsi, wang ta-yung and tsai yen-tung.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, said at the banquet: "we are deeply impressed by the friendly feelings show by the australian table tennis delegation for the chinese people during its visit to kwangchow and shanghai. now you have come to peking and this will deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the sportsmen and people of china and australia."

john jackson, leader of the delegation, said: "we are impressed by the warm hospitality our chinese hosts showed us everywhere we went. when we return to our country, we will convey to the australian people the chinese people's friendship for us so as to help promote the good wishes between the people of australia and china."

Australia-China Society May Day Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Apr. 29, 1971)

a 20-member australia-china society may day delegation to china led by edward bull, secretary of waterside trade union federation, victoria state of australia, arrived in peking from kwangchow by plane today for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned ti wen-wei, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, lin chen, hsu chung-ching and hsi chen-huan, and representatives of peking workers including liu chen-po.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk visited peking university this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk during the visit were: prince norodom yuvaneath, son, and princess norodom roeungsy, daughter, of samdech norodom sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; madame kou roun; madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm, general and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; vice-minister and madame van piny; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife; and other distinguished cambodian guests.

the university campus, drenched in spring sunshine, was a scene of militant friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests arrived, several thousand faculty and staff members, students and workers beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of china and cambodia and garlands, and kept cheering "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "warmly congratulate the people of the three indochinese countries on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests were given an account by leading members of the university revolutionary committee and teachers and students about the history of the university, the progress of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the reform of teaching now going on in the university.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests visited the western languages department and had a cordial conversation with students of english and french. later they visited the pharmaceutical plant of the chemistry department. samdech sihanouk told the students about the brilliant victories won by the armymen and people of cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: seven-tenths of the land of cambodia and four million of her seven million people have been liberated. this is a victory of people's war. the teachers and students expressed warm congratulations to the cambodian armymen and people for their great victories. they said: your victory is also our victory and it is an inspiration and support to us chinese people. they expressed firm support for the cambodian people and the other indochinese peoples in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

upon his departure, samdech sihanouk presented the university's teachers and students a statuette of a cambodian guerrilla fighter.

french friends dr. and madame georges pathe, dr. armand riche and madame therese le roux also visited the university today.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling accompanied the guests on the visit.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk See Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, accompanied by nan nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red latern" presented by the cnina peking opera troupe here this evening.

the distinguished cambodian guests in the company of samdech and madame sihanouk at the theatre were princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; madame kou roun; madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife.

as samdech and madame sihanouk and other cambodian guests entered the theatre, they were given a long standing ovation.

the excellent performance of the revolutionary artists of the china peking opera troupe drew repeated applause from the audience. after the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk, accompanied by vice-foreign minister nan nien-lung, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists. samdech sihanouk praised their performance as excellent and successful, and presented them with a basket of flowers. the artists cheered in unison: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation"

attending the performance this evening were french friends dr. and madame georges pathe, dr. armand riche and madame therese le roux.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling accompanied the guests at the theatre.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friendly Personage Ronning Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

canadian friendly personage chester alvin ronning and his daughters mrs. sylvia hannah cassady and mrs. audrey elaine ronning topping, arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, chou chiu-yeh and wang hsiao-yi.

john macleod fraser, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking, embassy officials d.m. collacott, and d.m. stockwell and his wife, were present.

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet this evening in honour of c.a. ronning and the other canadian friends.

attending the banquet were chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of the organizations concerned huang hua, chang wen-chin, chou chiu-yeh and wang hsiao-yi. canadian charge d'affaires ad interim j.m. fraser was present.

CHINA AND CONGO(B)

Peking Banquet in Honor of National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission and the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army.

pascal ockyemba-morlende, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, madame ockyemba-morlende and other embassy officials attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, chi peng-fei, tien wei-hsin, tsao cheng, wu hsiao-ta, hsiang chien, chao chun-cheng, chao hsing-chih and liu kuo-an, and the coaches and players of the chinese people's liberation army football team.

tsao cheng, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and lieutenant jacques n'dolou spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and armies of china and the people's republic of the congo.

tsao cheng said: "the people and armies of china and the people's republic of the congo sympathize with and support each other in the struggle against imperialism. the current visit to china by the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo will certainly enhance the profound friendship between the people and armies of our two countries."

lieutenant jacques n'dolou said: "the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo is delighted to have the opportunity to visit china. first of all, we would like to convey the regards of the people and army of the people's republic of the congo to the people and army of china. we are convinced that the friendship between the people and armies of the congo and china will surely be consolidated and developed in the common struggle of the people of the congo and china against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception for Cuban, Chinese Sportsmen

(NCNA-English Havana, Apr. 27, 1971)

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, give a reception here yesterday evening for the cuban national football team, which was leaving for a friendly visit to china, and the chinese women's basketball team now on a friendship tour here.

present on the occasion were fabio ruiz, deputy director of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder); roberto merendez, chief of the protocol department of the cuban foreign ministry; eduardo delgado, director of the department of asia and oceania of the cuban foreign ministry; ramon nicolas, deputy director of foreign relations of the ministry of revolutionary armed forces of cuba; and teodoro perez, director of the havana provincial organization of the inder. the cuban women's basketball team was also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the sportsmen of the two countries had a cordial talk and expressed the wish that the sportsmen and people of the two countries will further strengthen the militant unity and friendship in the struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

the cuban national football team led by otto luis riera, a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, left here by plane this morning for korea and china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Workers' Delegation of Spare-Time and Action Clubs of French Youth Back in Peking After Its Visit to Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

the workers' delegation of the spare-time and action clubs of french youth led by madame suzette delon, head of the delegation, returned to peking yesterday to take part in the may day celebrations, after touring other parts of china, at the invitation of china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

since the delegation's arrival in peking on april 17, the french guests have visited linhsien county and chengchow of honan province, sian, yenan and other places. they made extensive contacts with chinese workers and peasants and were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this evening met biro jozsef, hungarian minister of foreign trade, and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, leading members of the departments concerned li ting-chuan and kao lu and comrades chu an-kang and chao ching-tien were present.

Sino-Hungarian Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Peking Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

the 1971 agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic was signed here today.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony. before the ceremony, he met biro jozsef, hungarian minister of foreign trade.

signing the agreement for their respective governments were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and biro jozsef, hungarian minister of foreign trade.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned li ting-chuan, kao lu, wang chiu-ching, chang hsing-chiao and tu liang-min attended the signing ceremony.

also present were godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, kodmon ferehc, a department deputy director of the hungarian ministry of foreign trade, and simon ferenc, commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Second Japan-China Agricultural Exchange Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

the second japan-china agricultural exchange delegation to china, led by toshio kurihara, arrived in peking by plane today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

the 14-member delegation was met at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, li yung-kai and wang hsiao-yi and representatives of peking poor and lower-middle peasants.

Japanese Workers' Study Group to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

a 20-member workers' study group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by katsuyoshi kuribayashi, leader of the group, and yoshiko kasuga, secretary-general, arrived in peking from kwangchow by air today.

the study group was met at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned hsu ming, ti wen-wei, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, li fu-ten, hsu chung-ching and li tien-ying and representatives of workers including chao shu-chen.

also present was teruaki sakata, secretary general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, who is in peking.

Japanese Kansai Workers' Second Study Group to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

a ten-member japanese kansai workers' second study group to china led by kisei fujita, head, and fumio onoe, ~~deputy head~~ *Secretary General, of the group, arrived here from kwangchow by air today.

the group was met at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned hsu ming, ti wen-wei, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, li fu-teh, hsu chung-ching and li tien-ying, and chinese workers' representatives including chao shu-chen.

CHINA AND LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation Led by Vice Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan Leaves Kwangchow for Nanning

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 28, 1971)

the delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, left for nanning by special plane today after its visit here. the delegation is being accompanied by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation arrived here from peking on april 26 by special plane.

warmly welcoming and seeing off the laotian comrades at the airport were chen yu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yuan teh-liang, member of the standing committee of the kwangtung provincial committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the offices of the kwangtung provincial committee of the c.p.c. and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee including wang pu and ma fu.

the kwangtung provincial committee of the c.p.c. and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome comrade kaysone phomvihan and the other comrades on the delegation of the laotian patriotic front on the evening of april 26. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. both hosts and guests toasted the constant development of the militant friendship between the people of china and laos.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited china's 1971 spring export commodities fair and the liuchiho hydro-electric power plant.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Arrives in Hangchow from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 28, 1971)

the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in hangchow for a visit by special plane this morning from shanghai, accompanied by ho kung-kai, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, is with the delegation on the visit.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee including lai ke-ke, wang tzu-ta, wan chen-hsi and chou feng.

as the distinguished malian guests stepped down the plane, the welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs, played musical instruments, waved the national flags of china and mali and shouted "warm welcome to the malian government delegation exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali exclamation" and other slogans.

the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the distinguished malian guests. lai ke-ke, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and delegation leader sissoko

spoke at the banquet. both expressed the hope that the friendship and unity between the two peoples would be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

ambassador assane guindo and ho kung-kai attended the banquet.

delegation leader sissoko and other distinguished malian guests today visited the famous tea-producing meichiawu brigade of the hsihu commune, went sightseeing on the west lake and visited other scenic spots and places of historical interest in hangchow. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

on their departure from shanghai today, the guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and chen ah-ta and others.

Malian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in peking from hangchow by special plane this morning. the delegation is in china for a friendly visit upon invitation. it was warmly welcomed at peking airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and several thousand revolutionary people.

the members of the delegation are: robert tiebile n'daw, minister of industrial development and public works; sidi coulibaly, technical adviser to the office of the head of government; and souleymane kouyate, division chief of the planning and statistics bureau.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, chi peng-fei, chen shih-chu, li yao-wen, hsieh hsin-ho, wang an-chu, chen mu-hua, chen shu-huai, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ping, chao chun-cheng, ho ying, han hsu and hsing jen-hsien; and

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and hak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and mali and was decorated with red flags.

when minister sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests alighted from the plane, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. then the distinguished malian guests, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. beating drums and gongs and waving the national flags of china and mali and bouquets, people shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of

china and mali exclamation" "firmly support the malian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" in high spirits, young people danced the "red silk scarf dance" and "waist drum dance" in token of welcome to the distinguished malian guests.

assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and ho kung-kai, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, both of whom had gone to shanghai to welcome the delegation and accompanied the delegation during its visit to hangchow, returned to peking on the same plane.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were also diplomatic officials of the malian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

on its departure from hangchow, the malian government delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee including lai ke-ke, wang tzu-ta, wan chen-hsi and chou feng.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Malian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife, and embassy officials attended.

present were minister thiounn mumm and vice-minister van piny of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and mali. it was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and mali hung side by side in the banquet hall. toasts were drunk to the constant development of the relations of friendly cooperation between china and mali and the friendship between the people of the two countries in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister sissoko spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressed warm welcome to the distinguished malian guests for their friendly visit

to china and attending the may day celebrations.

he said: "the malian people are a great people with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in the past two years and more, the malian government and people, led by head of state his excellency moussa traore, have made positive efforts and scored new achievements in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country. in international affairs, the malian government and people oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war, support the african people's national liberation movements, support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the just stand taken by the malian government and people in international affairs has won the praise of the peoples in asia, africa and other countries of the world."

quoting chairman mao's teaching "revolution is the main trend in the world today", vice-premier li hsien-nien stressed: "like the situation in other parts of the world, the present situation in africa is excellent. many african countries have made unremitting efforts and waged resolute struggles in order to win national liberation, consolidate national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and to oppose foreign aggression, subversion and interference. after the guinean people had smashed last november the armed invasion by the portuguese mercenaries supported by u.s. imperialism, the government of sierra leone frustrated the subversive schemes plotted by imperialism in march this year. the african people extend solidarity and support to each other in the struggle against the aggression and subversion by colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the trend of unity against imperialism has further developed. the chinese people sincerely rejoice at the victories won by the african peoples. we are deeply convinced that the african people, strengthening their unity and waging a common fight against the enemy, will certainly drive the aggressive forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism out of africa. africa belongs to the great african people." vice-premier li hsien-nien reaffirmed that following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people would forever stand on the side of the african people and firmly support them in carrying through to the end the just struggle against u.s.-led imperialism.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the chinese and malian peoples have forged a profound and militant friendship in the common struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win national liberation and safeguard national independence. the malian government and people have consistently supported the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and opposed the u.s. imperialist scheme to create 'two chinas'. we express our sincere thanks for this. we hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali will grow and develop continuously. this is not only in the interests of our two peoples, but also conducive to the promotion of afro-asian unity and the common cause of opposing imperialism."

in his speech, minister sissoko first of all expressed the profound sentiments of friendship and sympathy of the malian people, the military committee of national liberation and their government to the chinese people and the chinese government.

minister sissoko said: "barely four months have elapsed since our last visit to your beautiful country. however, during this lapse of time, the people's republic of china launched her second man-made earth satellite for scientific experiment. the ranks of her friends are expanding and are being consolidated. all these positive phenomena have sounded on the international arena the death knell for those who want to isolate the 750 million great chinese people headed by a historic leader of the contemporary world: namely, chairman mao tsetung."

he said: "the malian people's friendly ties with the chinese people are being strengthened day by day, because they are not based on any mercantilism, but on the common desire by which we are motivated in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, and on the economic and technical cooperation for the consolidation of our independence and for the happiness of our peoples.

"we are aware that in this gigantic struggle, the people of mali cannot exempt themselves from the sabotage and subversion by neo-colonialist agents. but thanks to the vigilance of the malian people, all these schemes will be foiled. africa wants to live freely and get rid of all the consequences of domination.

"in this concept, the unity, solidarity and tenacious struggle against the evil forces are the only means available to africa for building her independent economy and liberating those regions still under foreign domination or the forcible rule of racial discrimination. in this difficult and inspiring cause, we appreciate the disinterested support of the people's republic of china which stands on the side of the small countries."

minister sissoko said: "we have always supported and will continue to support the restoration of the seat of the people's republic of china in the u.n.o. and the restoration of her legitimate rights in that organization.

"the heroic struggle waged and brilliant victories won recently by the indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and the celebration of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples are saluted and praised by the malian people. our support to this just cause is and will remain unswerving.

"we support the korean people and their government in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their country after the withdrawal of the aggressor troops which are under the illegitimate cover of the u.n.o. flag.

"we support the arab peoples in their struggle to recover their territories and the sacred cause of the palestinians who have been deprived of their fatherland by zionism allied with imperialism."

speaking on the friendship between the two countries, minister sissoko said: "in spite of the distance, we are united, because our hearts beat with the same rhythm." he said that the present visit of the delegation to china was aimed at strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

their speeches were warmly applauded.

prior to the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang hsin-ting, chi peng-fei, chen shih-chu, li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, yuan hua-ping, chen mu-hua, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, wang an-chu, chen chien, cheng yi-shan, hsieh hsin-ho, chen jen-hung, li shu-jung, tu hsing-yuan, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, huang hou-min, chen shu-huai, ting hsi-lin and ma jen-hui.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Director of KCNA Fetes Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 27, 1971)

kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

present on the occasion were: yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the central committee of the party; chong jun gi, chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union and responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; pak min su, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other responsible members concerned.

also present was tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

an atmosphere of warmth, friendship and unity prevailed throughout the banquet.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Maritime, Land and Air Border Quarantine Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

a seven-member maritime, land and air border quarantine study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by nguyen trung thanh, head of the group, and nguyen kim dzu, deputy head of the group, arrived here by train this morning. the group has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

leading members of the departments concerned, including the ministry of public health, the peking public health bureau and the peking quarantine institute, and medical workers welcomed the guests at the railway station. the welcomers included ma ching-feng, hsu shou-jen, chen hsu, chi min-yu and wang chun-pao.

tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Receives Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

peruvian president juan velasco alvarado received on the afternoon of april 27 chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's repuplic of china, and his party and had a friendly talk with them, according to a report from lima.

vice-minister chou hua-min and his party arrived in lima from santiago on april 22 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the foreign ministry of peru.

after their arrival, vice-minister chou hua-min and his party met respectively with ministers and vice-minister of the peruvian ministries of foreign affairs, energy and mines, industry and commerce, agriculture, fishery, economy and finance, and transport and communication as well as other officials. / the meetings proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Fetes Sudanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the sudanese friendship delegation led by brigadier omer mohamed said, under-secretary of the ministry of national guidance.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ting hsi-lin, ho ying, chen chu, cheng fei, tai pei-chen and li ten-lun, as well as yin cheng-chung.

abdalla m. sidahmed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the sudanese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

lennart rydfors, deputy head of the economic department of the swedish ministry of foreign affairs, and sven-erik beckius, a division head of the ministry of trade, arrived in peking by plane today for a friendly visit to china.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned peng chin-po and liu chi-tsai.

also present was olle tunberg, first secretary of the swedish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

Friendly American Personage William H. Hinton and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

friendly american personage william h. hinton and his wife arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, ling ching, hsing jen-hsien and lin chen.

present at the airport were also american and new zealand friends including frank coe and his wife, sol adler and his wife, joan hinton, erwin engst, dr. george hatem and rewi alley.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 11, 1971 No. 4895

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ATTACK ON LIU SHAO-CH'I

The Great Historical Role of the Masses Cannot be Denied

by

Li Ch'ang-mao, an old worker of the 2nd Woolen Textile Plant of Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 28, 1971)

Great leader Lenin said: "Victory of Marxism in theory forced its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. That is historical dialectics." Today, revolution has penetrated deeper and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought has become more popular; therefore all class enemies against Marxism are bound to disguise themselves as Marxists by more concealed ways and use rumors and sophistry to deceive the masses. For the sake of safeguarding our political power and to carry socialist revolution through to the end we the working class must conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, dialectic materialism and historical materialism, energetically repudiate the idealist theory of transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, make a clear ideological and theoretical distinction between "what is materialism and what is idealism," increase our ability to distinguish between true Marxism and false Marxism, and further heighten our initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like energetically advocated idealist transcendentalism so as to oppose the proletarian revolution and the proletarian regime. They sold the reactionary preposterous theory that "thoughts are produced in the brain" in an attempt to show that thoughts, knowledge and ability existed innately in the brain. They also said preposterously: "Cleverness and stupidity" are "intrinsic human characteristics" and are "congenital." They pretended to be "saviors"

with "fore-knowledge" and condemned the masses as "stupid and backward" "mobsters" and "good-for-nothings." In other words, they attempted to invalidate the great historical role of the masses and play up the reactionary preposterous theory of "heroes create history."

Was history created by the heroes or the masses? This is a fundamental difference between historical idealism and historical materialism and reflects the two fundamentally antagonistic world outlooks.

Political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like as well as their forerunners are all of the same kind. All exploiting classes in history considered Emperors, kings, generals and heroes "saints" produced by Heaven and therefore masters of history. Meanwhile, they also considered the masses "mobsters" and "good-for-nothings." In the old society landlords, capitalists and vampires revered black and white and preposterously claimed that they were the ones who provided us working people with a living. Those landlords and capitalists called us working people "paupers" and "servants" as if we were born to serve them as slaves. Preposterous theories advocated by political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like are in reality a rehash of the same old tunes sung by the landlords and capitalists.

Political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like energetically condemned the masses as "backward," "very stupid," very "foolish," insisted that thoughts,knowledge, and ability were innately possessed by only a small number of people, separated subjective things from objective things, separated knowledge from practice, and radically invalidated the practice of the masses in three great revolutionary movements.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Man's correct ideas can only come from practice in society and from the three revolutionary practices of production struggle, class struggle and scientific experimentation in society." The masses are the main agents of social practice as well as the main agents to know and remold the world. Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are products of the process of summing up by us working class and revolutionary masses during long periods of struggle. We broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants hate the old society most deeply, have the highest consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and are strongest in revolutionary character because we have experienced the practice of class struggle, class oppression and class exploitation for long periods of time in the old society.

The masses are the source of wisdom and all science and culture are the products of the process of summing up by us working people in the practice of struggle. Take the technology of weaving as an example: All processes from weaving with hand driven looms to the most modern method of weaving were products of the process of summing up by the textile workers during the prolonged practice of production struggle. "The lowly are the most intelligent! The noble are the most foolish·" We working masses with practical experience in the three great revolutionary struggles are the most

intelligent and political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like are the most foolish.

Political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like regarded themselves as "fore-seeing" "saviors" and used the most vicious words to curse and condemn the masses such as "loose," "conservative," "narrow-minded," "sectarian," "scoundrelly," etc. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i even called the masses "obstacles in the course of realizing the Communist cause" in an attempt to invalidate totally the masses' great role as creators of history.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The people and the people alone are the motive force which creates the history of the world." Without the masses there will be neither productive forces in society nor development in human society. We who suffered in the old society and refused to serve as slaves, united ourselves under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party in our struggle against landlords, the bureaucratic bourgeoisie and imperialism, made revolution, brought about our own emancipation, overthrew the three arch enemies, established a new China and pushed forward the development of society. We would not have today's socialist new society if we did not have the revolutionary struggle of the masses led by Chairman Mao. All wealth of society is created by us working classes and all that the landlords, the bourgeoisie and political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like ate, used, wore and lived in were created by us working people.

I began working in a factory at 15. At the beginning the factory run by the capitalist was a small one with only several dozen workers. But later it became a big one with five or six hundred workers and was finally expanded to include several plants. All this was the result of our sweat and blood. Where could these plants come from were it not for our labor? Could they be created from nothing? No, absolutely no. We the masses are the true masters of history. Political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like told lies, called black white and white black and distorted history. Whatever their "brains" were like, they were all useless. History cannot be put upside down and the role of the masses in history cannot be ignored!

The purpose of the denial of the role of the masses in history by political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like was to insist that they should be "born" creators of history because of the "genius" in their "brains." But Marxism holds that: Leaders are not self-appointed nor are they "born," but are produced from the practice of class struggle and revolutionary mass movements, tempered in revolutionary struggles, and universally recognized by the masses. Historical materialism does not invalidate conditions of genius. As Chairman Mao taught us: "The main factor which enabled Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin to create their theories was, in addition to their genius, the fact that they personally participated in the practice of class struggle and scientific experimentation at that time. No genius could have succeeded without this latter condition."

Revolutionary leaders became great leaders universally recognized by the masses because they personally participated in the practice of revolutionary struggles, persevered in siding with the proletariat, always proceeded from the fundamental interest of the proletariat, pooled the wisdom of the masses during struggles, summed up the experience of the proletarian revolutionary struggle, came from among the masses, rose above the masses, brought forth revolutionary theories and used them to guide the practice of revolution, led the broad masses to conduct revolutionary struggle and, especially because they stood high and looked far ahead during crucial moments of the revolution, pointed out the correct course, and guided the revolution in its advance forward.

Proletarian revolutionary leaders can fully develop the role of their talent because they personally take part in the practice of revolution. If they divorce themselves from practice and the masses, they will become useless however much "talent" they have. The purpose of the advocation of the reactionary idealist transcendentalism by political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like was to make themselves look like "leaders of the masses" and "creators of history" so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for their rebellion against the Party and usurpation of political power.

All reactionary ruling classes in history called themselves "masters of the world" and the masses "born slaves" and use such lies to deceive the masses and maintain their reactionary rule. Political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like inherited the theory of their ancestors intact and glorified it. Liu Shao-ch'i even said the slave owners in history "represented the greatest interest of the greatest number of people," described the exploitation of us workers by the capitalists who sucked human blood and ate human flesh as an act of "deliverance," and said the more we workers were exploited by the capitalist the "better off" we would be. This is indeed reactionary to the extreme! He intentionally tried to revive the soul of the exploiting class and reactionary ruling class who sat on top of the people and to glorify the imperialists who are executioners of the peoples of the world, in an attempt to deceive and paralyze the people by disguising these vampires as "saviors."

The purpose of advocating idealist transcendentalism by political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like was to create a philosophic foundation for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to serve the propagation of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The characteristic of the bourgeois reactionary line is the separation of things subjective from things objective and knowledge from practice. The nucleus of this line is indicated by calling the masses "good-for-nothings," not trusting the masses, not relying on the masses, invalidating the creative spirit of the masses and invalidating the three great revolutionary practices of the masses. Although political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like sometimes claimed that they were called "little common people," what they said and what they did were totally different. If we look under the disguise, we shall discover that this so-called "little

common people" was but a trick, the purpose of which was to use their counter-revolutionary revisionist line to replace Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to achieve their design of opposing the Party and usurping the political power.

The idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like called black white and white black and distorted history so as to invalidate the great role of the masses in history, oppose the proletarian revolution, oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, and create public opinion for the revival of capitalism.

We must conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist books, conscientiously read Chairman Mao's works, have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, arm our minds with dialectic materialism and historical materialism, energetically repudiate the idealist transcendentalism advocated by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, eliminate its remnant poison and advance incessantly along the broad way of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

Idealist Transcendentalism Must Be Thoroughly Criticized

by

Wang Shu-chen (王淑珍),
female worker of Tientsin No. 4 Cotton Textile Mill

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 28, 1971)

In the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, it was pointed out that we must continue to "unfold revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and eliminate the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line."

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him have hitherto advocated reactionary idealist transcendentalism and opposed the materialist theory of reflection. Reactionary idealist transcendentalism must be thoroughly criticized.

Where do man's correct ideas come from? This is a fundamental question of struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism.

In his brilliant work, "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?", Chairman Mao provides a very clear answer to this question. Chairman Mao pointed out, "They come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle of production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." This represents Chairman Mao's supreme effort in summing up Marxist epistemology and the materialist theory of reflection.

Marx said, "It is not man's consciousness that determines his existence; on the contrary, it is man's social existence that determines his consciousness." He added, "Philosophers only try to interpret the world in different ways but the problem lies in changing the world."

In his great work "On New Democracy," Chairman Mao highly evaluated such words from Marx. Chairman Mao said, "This is a scientific law that solves correctly for the first time the problem of relationship between consciousness and existence since the beginning of the history of mankind. It represents the basic viewpoint of the dynamic revolutionary theory of reflection later developed in a profound way by Lenin."

In the great work "On Practice," Chairman Mao greatly developed this basic viewpoint of the materialist theory of reflection and pointed out explicitly, "The viewpoint of practice is the first and fundamental standpoint of materialist epistemology."

Later, in the brilliant work "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" Chairman Mao again made a new summing up: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to

consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." In common and clear language, Chairman Mao was thorough in drawing a clear line of distinction between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism.

On exactly this fundamental problem, political swindlers like Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind who claimed a good command of Marxism rebelled against Marxist epistemology. They held that man's ideas came from birth ahead of any practice and experience and were innate in his brain. This represents typical idealist transcendentalism. A large host of facts show that separated from social practice and from the materialist theory of reflection, one will inevitably fall into the quagmire of reactionary idealism and the quagmire of idealist transcendentalism.

Idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and the like is basically bad. Such an absurd theory was put forward by politically very reactionary philosopher Kant in Germany over 160 years ago. Kant held that man's knowledge came not from social practice but was "inherent in the reason" of man. He himself claimed that he advocated idealist transcendentalism "to make room for faith." "To make room for faith" was to call on people to believe in God and subject themselves unconditionally to the exploitation and oppression of landlords and the bourgeoisie. One crow is as dark as the next everywhere in the world. In the old society, landlords and capitalists deceived people with just such stuff. Capitalists and foremen slanderously described our workers as "blockheads condemned by nature to a life of ignorance." On the other hand, they considered themselves "born geniuses and entitled to the best of everything." Just take a look at the landlords and capitalists who never stopped talking about things "innate" and "born." In what respect is it different from idealist transcendentalism advocated by German bourgeois philosopher Kant and political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind? Which school does the philosophy of political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and the like belong to after all? This cannot have been made clearer.

Whether one is an advocate of the materialist theory of reflection or an advocate of idealist transcendentalism is reflected in all his customary speeches and acts. The reactionary world outlook of political swindlers Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind, representing bourgeois idealism and idealist transcendentalism, was also written in their own reactionary history.

Liu Shao-ch'i made the absurd claim that man was "born with perfect ideas." Where did such "perfect ideas" come from? He concluded that this "is due to the development of the human brain." This is contrary to the theory of reflection of materialism.

Man's thinking is determined by social existence and is a reflection of the objective world in his mind. Out of touch with social practice one cannot derive any correct idea. This represents the fundamental knowledge of the materialist theory of reflection. Without working in a textile mill how can we know about yarn spinning and the principles of spinning? We old

workers hate the old society because we experienced exploitation and oppression from landlords and the bourgeoisie in the old society; we love the new society because in practice we have changed our lot to become masters of the house in the new society under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. In the absence of the practice of class struggle and direct experience how can there be hate and love? Political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind have so vigorously advocated idealist transcendentalism just because they harbored the illusion of wrecking our effort in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, drawing us away from the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, and confusing our thoughts with such sinister stuff as "Self-Cultivation" which called on us to "think of our own faults behind closed doors," with a view to the realizing their wicked plan of sabotaging the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism.

Liu Shao-ch'i outrageously said that law "is something thought of in the human brain" and that "only by relying on men can we further develop law." This is sheer balderdash. Dialectical materialism holds that a rule (or a law) is something inherent in objective things. Yarn spinning has its own law. Cloth weaving has its own law. Class struggle also has its own law. None of these will change according to man's will. Only through a repeated process of practice can we understand the law, grasp it and apply it to the transformation of the world in a conscious manner. In no way can we create or change such laws. Political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind made the absurd claim about law being created by man and about its "reliance on man" for its development. Does this mean that men can go without the test of objective practice and can do what they like according to how they feel? This is exactly what political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind did. When they leaned to the "Left" they acted in a strange way, when they leaned to the right, they went to the extreme. For instance, having leaned to the right, they openly opposed the establishment of cooperatives, resisted the three red banners and supported rural capitalist forces in promoting the operation of enterprises by individuals. When they leaned to the "Left," they called for abolition of commodity production and negation of the law of values. Yet historical dialectics is hard and cold. Counter-revolutionary evil-doing clowns representing political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind were at last brought to the historical court of trial and swept into the dustbin of history!

Liu Shao-ch'i absurdly claimed that man "is capable of understanding a problem most completely." What does it mean by "understanding a problem most completely?" Just to be clear, it means man's knowledge has reached its limit and can no longer be further developed. Or it means what the bourgeois philosophers describe as "the final and ultimate truth." This is sheer reactionary idealism and metaphysics.

In the brilliant work, "On Practice," Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out, "As the movement of the transformation of the objective realistic world will never cease, so there is no limit to people's knowledge of a truth in practice." All Chairman Mao said is what is in the minds of us workers. We old workers often say, "We will not stop working or learning

until we are too old to do so." This is to say man's knowledge knows no end and will never stay at the same level.

In our everyday work, we come in contact with various changing things. Through summing up experience, we must elevate the perceptual knowledge obtained in practice to rational knowledge in order to acquire an understanding of the essence of things and their laws. Such understanding must be further brought back to practice to be tested and developed. Only through repeated practice and repeated summing-up of experiences and repeating the process from practice to knowledge and from knowledge to practice can we acquire an increasingly deep understanding and an increasingly elevated understanding.

On the other hand, if we think in absolute terms, then we shall become rigid in our understanding and be unwilling to accept new things and study new problems, content with half truths, arrogant and self-complacent, conservative and convention-bound, standing still on the road of continuous revolution. Herein lies the poison of the line about "being capable of knowing a problem most completely" pushed by political swindlers Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind.

Liu Shao-ch'i also asserted that man is an animal "conscious of dialectics and capable of acting according to dialectical laws." This is nonsense.

Here Liu Shao-ch'i completely negated the class character of philosophy. In a class society, philosophy belongs to two schools, either proletarian or bourgeois. There can never be common philosophy applicable to both the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, such as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i. From practice in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, we have come to know that it is either "one dividing into two" or "two merging into one"; either there is dialectical identity between thinking and existence or there is no identity between thinking and existence; either it is the Marxist theory of classes or the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie; and so on. There can basically be no "common philosophy" applicable to both the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

How can the capitalists, landlords and imperialists "understand dialectics and act according to dialectical laws" as we workers and poor and lower-middle peasants can? To give reactionary idealist transcendentalism a coating of red color and palm it off as dialectical materialism by way of poisoning others--this is a sinister goal sought by political swindlers Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind in a vain attempt to obliterate the class character of philosophy.

Philosophy is a tool of class struggle in the service of a given class. Why should the proletariat need philosophy? Philosophy is required to overthrow bourgeois rule. Proletarian philosophy serves the aim of seeking liberation of the proletariat, seizing political power for the proletariat, and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. In coping with the proletariat, the bourgeoisie clings tightly to its philosophy. Political

swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and the like have vigorously advocated idealist transcendentalism because they want to thwart our class struggle and oppose the proletarian dictatorship in a vain attempt to realize the goal of a capitalist comeback.

Lenin once said, "The Marxist victory in theory compels its enemies to assume the guise of a Marxist. This is historical dialectics." As false Marxists, political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind waved the red banner in fighting the red banner. This constitutes a salient point of class struggle and line struggle. A counter-revolutionary ideological trend once criticized often reappears in a new guise under a new situation. Have not political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind dragged out Kant's idealist transcendentalism in a new mantle? Is the reactionary absurd theory about the proletariat and the bourgeoisie "uniting to serve the interests of both sides and breaking up to hurt the interests of all" peddled by renegade Yang Hsien-chen, Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in philosophical circles, not the very carbon copy of the reactionary absurd theory that "no two classes exist in a society without sharing the least common interest" vociferously promoted by renegade Kautsky of the Second International over several decades ago?

Fact shows that ideologically and theoretically, we must distinguish between "What is materialism" and "What is idealism" and raise basically the consciousness of line struggle and the capacity to distinguish between true and false Marxism. To this end, we must combine the practice of the three major revolutionary movements with the serious study of Marxist-Leninist books, assiduously study Chairman Mao's works and penetratingly unfold revolutionary mass criticism in an effort to remold our world outlook. Only in this way can we implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make a greater contribution to humanity.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study Conscientiously and Strive To Remold the World Outlook

by

Lu Lien-chih, platoon leader of a certain Air Force unit stationed in Wuhan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1971)

I am an intellectual youth who joined the military service three years ago and have since gloriously become a member of the Chinese Communist Party under the care of Mao Tse-tung's thought. I also attended congresses of representatives from three levels and had the good luck to see great leader Chairman Mao twice. I realize profoundly: The only way to remold our world outlook gradually and make revolution continuously is to read Chairman Mao's books conscientiously, study and apply dialectic materialism, repudiate idealism and metaphysics, energetically struggle against ideas of "self-interest" and throw away our burden.

A Good Family Background Cannot Replace Ideological Remolding

After enlistment and putting on my uniform, I once thought: Since I am from a poor peasant's family and am now already a "soldier," re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers is no longer my problem!

Once while performing manual labor in the production brigade, I was helping to carry manure to the fields. But as soon as I arrived at the cesspool a stinking smell rushed up my nose, so I put a mask on my face. At this time the commune members came along and jumped into the pool and worked very hard there shovelling and filling the bags. Upon noticing my reaction, an old poor peasant said to me: "Comrade, did you come from the city?" I was very embarrassed and did not know what to say; so I immediately started working with them.

After returning to the barracks I could not calm myself down for a long time. I thought: I was brought up in the countryside but why did this old poor peasant think I was from the city? As I thought so I opened Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Although some of the people are from a worker's or peasant's family, they are still bourgeois intellectual elements because they received bourgeois education before the liberation and their world outlook is fundamentally bourgeois." Chairman Mao's teaching profoundly made clear the relation between one's background and one's remolding and incisively pointed out the cause and vulnerable spot of my problem; so the more I studied the more enlightened I became.

Did the two different reactions in front of the cesspool not reflect the two different kinds of feeling and thinking and the two different world outlooks? Although I am from a poor peasant's family and was brought up in

the countryside, I never experienced any suffering in the old society and did not have a clear idea of the contrast between the old society and the new society; therefore I failed to understand the old society and the new society profoundly. I might have been bathed in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought since my childhood, but I was still influenced by bourgeois thinking fairly deeply because I studied for more than ten years under the old educational system and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines still exists in the socialist society.

My idea that joining the PLA means entering a "safe" place where one no longer needs to receive re-education is a metaphysical point of view. Putting on the uniform does not mean having established the proletarian world outlook. Those who grow up in the new society may still have old ways of thinking. A good family background cannot replace ideological remolding. This is the materialist dialectic way of thinking in the true sense of the word. I hated the dirty manure because I still had bourgeois ideas in my mind. Then how could I say that I no longer needed to receive re-education after joining the Army?

Chairman Mao taught us: "The two sides of things which contradict each other internally change in each other's direction under given conditions." If I fail to receive re-education and fail to strive to remold my world outlook, bourgeois ways of thinking will grow and expand. Consequently if I am to follow Chairman Mao closely to make revolution, I must incessantly use materialist dialectics in a struggle against metaphysical viewpoints in my mind and persevere in adopting the attitude of one divided into two toward myself.

From then on I have always analyzed my own words and acts to see which parts are not consistent with Chairman Mao's teachings. I especially paid attention to analyzing my own ideological conditions when I had made some achievements to see what arrogant and self-complacent ideas I had. This greatly strengthened my initiative in remolding my world outlook in the practice of struggle. I regularly used the "three constantly read articles" to evaluate myself, examine myself, struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism. I regularly set time aside to take part in manual labor and remold my world outlook in order to implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

Ideological Remolding Cannot Be Done Once and For All

Chairman Mao said: "Practically all things have contradictions. Without contradiction there will be no world." My re-education was no exception. Every step in my advance was filled with struggle between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology. After my enlistment I thought the idea of "going to school to become a bureaucrat" no longer existed in my mind. But when I saw two of the comrades who were enlisted together with me being sent to study in a university, I thought that they got a much better deal by being sent to the city than I, who must stay behind to work in the mountains.

The instructor saw through my mind immediately and studied together with me the article "Direction of the Youth Movement." He asked me: "Why is it better to study in the city than working in the mountains?" This question touched my soul. With this question in mind I studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" in which Chairman Mao pointed out the following in criticism of certain intellectual elements for their wavering in ideological remolding: "Some of the comrades are still standing on the side of bourgeois intellectual elements. To put it in a more literary way, deep in their souls there is still a kingdom of bourgeois intellectuals." Using Chairman Mao's teaching to evaluate myself, I asked: "They went to school because that was needed by the revolution and the difference was only in the division of labor. But why am I interested in going to university but hate remaining in the mountains? The fundamental reason was still the revival in my mind of the bourgeois idea of going to school is better than anything else." This proved that the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly was still not completely established in myself.

Then I proceeded further and asked: "Why do I have the desire to receive re-education but waver when the situation changes?" Chairman Mao taught us: "The contradicting sides struggle against each other as well as unite with each other and thereby set things in motion and change them." Thus I realized that class struggle in the society constantly affects everybody. People are changing everyday, either for better or for worse. Ideological remolding cannot be done once and for all. I may have the desire to receive re-education, but bourgeois ways of thinking in my mind are bound to bring about relapses in my road of advance.

From then on I have integrated the study of Chairman Mao's works everyday with the daily examination of my ideological problems concerning the receiving of re-education, further established the viewpoint of class struggle, the viewpoint of one divided into two and the viewpoint of continuous revolution, and tried to see clearly the reflection of class struggle in my own mind. Thus I relatively clearly realized: There is no end to ideological remolding. When we develop ideological struggle actively and persevere in eliminating the remnant poison of "going to school to become a bureaucrat" and "get a veneer of gold by performing manual labor," our understanding will be deepened after every struggle. In this way, in every construction job I always considered the site of construction the battlefield for struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism, volunteered to do heavy work, and strove to establish the Communist outlook on manual labor.

In May last year I had a pus-filled boil in my thigh, at first I wanted to take a "rest." At that moment, however, I thought of deputy squad leader Wang Hsüeh-ming's spirit of endurance and selfless labor and asked myself: "Why do other comrades not fear hardship and fatigue but you do when you only have a little trouble?" First of all I grasped this idea of wanting to rest and realized that proletarian ideology was again struggling against bourgeois ideology in my mind. I noticed that the boil in my thigh could cause the fear of hardship in me but on the other hand it could also be utilized to temper my will power. As long as I develop the revolutionary

spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, I shall be able to overcome this idea and take advantage of the opportunity to experience an ideological tempering. When I thought of this I began to struggle together with my comrades-in-arm happily. At this moment I had only one belief in me: To remold ideology is like refining steel, we need a strong fire.

We Must Not Rest on Past Honors

Ideological remolding must not take a pause; we must never remold for a period of time only but persevere in doing it all our lives.

Once during a lunch break while performing a task of cart pushing, a cart arrived from behind. While I stayed there concentrating on eating my meal, other fighters immediately put their rice bowls down and pushed the cart away. This incident cause an ideological struggle in me. I thought: In today's job of cart pushing why were there a reaction of "staying put" and another reaction of "active intervention"? Analyzing the core of the question from the phenomenon of "staying put," I discovered that I still had dirty matters deep in my soul, namely "complacency" and "bureaucracy." At the time of the incident I thought that I already had thick calluses on my hands, pushing one cart less would not matter much and that I had already joined the Party, become a cadre, and attended representatives' congresses in the unit, the Air Force Region and the Air Force. This was why I had the idea of having received about enough re-education.

With this question in mind, I again studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works. Chairman Mao pointed out: "The so-called metaphysical outlook of the universe or outlook of the universe from the point of view of the philistine theory of evolution means to look at the world from an isolated, static and one-sided viewpoint." Chairman Mao's teaching incisively criticized my erroneous metaphysical viewpoint toward the remolding of world outlook and enabled me to understand that all matters continued to develop and change. Such things as progressiveness and backwardness, achievements and shortcomings are all relative entities which continue to change in the course of struggle. Achievements attained in receiving re-education can only show what happened in the past, not what will happen in the future.

The human race continues to develop itself and class struggle will never come to an end. Progressiveness and achievements will never reach the top and there is no end to ideological remolding. Furthermore all contradictions "mutually change into one another under certain conditions." Our progress only shows that our progressiveness won the battle over our backwardness through subjective exertion, but our backwardness has not disappeared completely. If we slacken our ideological remolding, backward factors will develop themselves again. If we fail to see the backward factor in progress and fail to see our shortcomings among compliments but sleep on achievements, honors and status instead, ideological contradictions will begin to change and progressiveness will change into backwardness.

Today my staying put after noticing the cart may appear to be an accidental happening, but it is in reality a reflection of "complacency"

and "bureaucracy" deep in my soul and is also the beginning of the change toward bourgeois ideology. If I fail to pay attention to this, fail to notice the nature of changes, fail to adopt counter-measures but let it take its natural course, my "staying put" will eventually be developed into "divorcement from manual labor." In this way, I shall not only fail to lead my platoon well but shall even go downhill myself. Although I have advanced one step on the road of receiving re-education, what lies in front of me is still the contradiction of whether to receive re-education "for the rest of our lives" or "for just a short period of time" and serving as a common soldier or acting as an old gentleman.

Later, at a conference of the platoon I used the five requirements for a Communist Party member stipulated in the new Constitution of the Party and the "three constantly read articles" as weapon to repudiate my arrogance and self-complacency and mobilized all the comrades in the platoon to engage in criticism and discussion. This enabled me to understand more clearly my shortcoming was that I often educated other people but seldom learned from others humbly and that I often criticize and blamed fighters when problems arose but seldom did any patient and careful ideological work. In this way I further discovered my shortcomings in ideological remolding and decided to stir up a revolution deep in my soul.

From then on I regularly used Chairman Mao's teaching on "humility" and "prudence" as a criterion and the fighters as a mirror to eliminate the peril of arrogance and self-complacency. In connection with things which I asked the fighters to do, I always strove to do them first before I asked the fighters; and I understood that in order to educate the fighters I must receive education first. Every time a question arose in the platoon, I examined the causes in myself first. Every time the platoon was commended I looked for my own shortcomings. When the fighters made progress I took the advantage to educate myself so that I could always be on a new starting point and incessantly remold my world outlook.

When I discovered that a new fighter had been studying Mao Tse-tung's thought arduously and imposed strict requirements on himself ever since his enlistment and had an enthusiasm in his work like a "little tiger," I took the initiative to hold heart-to-heart talks with him so as to learn from him the experience of using the "three constantly read articles" to remold the world outlook and extol his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the platoon. In the meantime I also examined my own fear of hardship and fatigue during work.

This brought about an upsurge of comparing, learning, surpassing and helping each other in the platoon and effectively promoted ideological revolutionization and military construction. This incident made me realize that studying conscientiously, persevering in adopting the attitude of one divided into two toward oneself, learning from the masses humbly, striving to look for one's shortcomings, and incessantly absorbing political nourishment from the masses are effective measures for promoting one's ideological revolutionization.

* * *

OIL PRODUCTION

In the Gobi a Tach'ing-Type Flower Is in Full Bloom

- A report on the deeds of workers of various nationalities of Karamai Oilfield who follow the example of Tach'ing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 28, 1971)

In the motherland's Karamai, a mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry" is moving forward in a wave-like fashion. This has brought about continuous new changes in the features of the oilfield. All over the oilfield appears a thriving scene of prosperity. The oilfield workers say with elation, "The banner of Tach'ing is everyone's pride, its red glow radiating from being nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought. Workers of all nationalities should learn from it, so that Tach'ing-type flowers can bloom on the Gobi!

Face Up to Every Hazard and Wrest Oil from Desert

In the battle to extract oil from the rolling country, the geological explorers of the Karamai Oilfield take the lead. With Tach'ing workers as examples, they have developed the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship. Month after month, year in and year out, they climb precipices and cliffs and ford streams and valleys, living on practically nothing but thin air and bedding down in open air as they fight a hard battle on the barren Gobi Desert in a bid to find more and more oil resources for the motherland.

One sweltering day in the summer last year, to develop our country's petroleum industry at a high speed, the No. 272 Geological Team, an old pioneer team of this geological contingent, full of ambition and vigor sounded the bell for a new battle to extract oil from deserts.

After an exhausting trip over a long distance, the geological team arrived at the edge of the desert. Blocking their way right ahead was a big stream. It was then a season of floods. The swift current ran at a speed of 3 meters per second. For the geological team to row across the rushing currents in the two only available wooden junks all of the required appliances, equipment and supplies, great difficulties lay ahead.

Opening the Quotations from Chairman Mao, all of them recited in a chorus the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In an indomitable spirit, this army must conquer all the enemies and must never succumb to any enemy. Under whatever hard conditions, so long as there remains a man, he must keep on fighting." They felt inspired, brimming all over with vim and vigor. They said, "As geological personnel armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must press on against all odds and fight all hazards!"

A fully-loaded big junk suddenly lost its control in mid-stream, the rushing water pushing it straight downstream. Right ahead lay a curve in the river. The fair-sized ferry was hitting the shore with all its force.

At this blood-curdling moment, the one overwhelming thought in the minds of the oilfield workers infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao was: "Protect the state's property!" Old worker Ting Hsin-nien immediately plunged into the swift current, followed by young workers Lu Han-ting, Huang Tseng-hui, Chang Tung-yin and others. Muttering under their breath, "Be determined and show no fear for sacrifices and overcome every difficulty to win victory," they tugged at the heavy cable with all their force, and swam doggedly to the other side. After fighting rushing currents and choppy waves for four days running in this way, they at last had all the materials carried safely across.

In summer, the climate in a desert is full of fluctuations. In day time the balzing sunshine sends the temperature to a height of 50 or 60 degrees Centigrade. But after nightfall, a wind would rise, sweeping up clouds of dust, and the temperature would plunge sharply. All this daunted not the least the comrades of the No. 272 team. With the workers of Tach'ing as examples, they on arriving at their destination thought nothing of food and housing but set themselves to overcoming one difficulty after another. In a short time, they built in the desert the first drilling and prospecting base. Very quickly they put the drills into operation. Every drop of water in the desert was worth its weight in oil. All the water required for drilling and drinking was carried by camels from over 100 kilometers away, a round trip that took several days. To insure the swift progress of drilling, everyone limited himself to a cup of drinking water every day. Though their lips were parched with thirst, they never freely relieved their thirst with a drop of water. They consciously saved every drop for drilling purposes and tried every means to satisfy the needs of drills. After fighting doggedly, they at last obtained valuable geological data from the desert. A new contribution was made toward an expansion of the oilfield construction effort.

Every Drop of Crude Oil Means a Red Heart; Oil Wells "Dead" for Years Spring Back to Life

Arriving at the Karamai Oilfield today, people can see some oil wells on which a "death sentence" was pronounced by the bourgeois technical "authorities" before for their "having been exhausted." From such oil wells an endless flow of crude oil is gushing out. Initial statistics show that for last year alone, some 100 "dead" wells in this oilfield were brought back to life. In a chorus, people said in praise, "This represents the rich fruit of the effort 'to learn from Tach'ing in industry' and the crystallization of the spirit of Tach'ing developed by the mining workers."

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of oilfield workers burned with rage as they saw the state's property being allowed to go to waste with a large number of oil wells declared "dead." They waged a face-to-face struggle with the bourgeois technical "authorities" and made a resolute demand for the revival of the "dead wells." But the rational suggestion of the oilfield workers was completely ignored.

The rushing currents of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept off the multiple barriers set up by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The workers got back the power that had been seized from their hands. They set up a team of oil well repair workers. Led by the revolutionary committee of the oilfield, and guided by Tach'ing as an example, the broad masses of various nationalities of Karamai, while drilling new wells, launched a battle to wrest oil from the "dead wells" in an energetic effort to tap the potentialities of the existing wells of the oilfield.

The key to the revival of the "dead wells" lies in getting at their "temperament." In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "If you want to know the taste of a pear you must taste it to change it," the oilfield workers combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific spirit and did investigation and research work in a down-to-earth manner.

By making models with mud, the workers had a careful analysis of the geological structure of an oilfield and grasped very quickly the conditions about such structure. In triumph they broke the "layer barrier." On such a basis,they made a serious on-the-spot observation about "dead wells." Armed with the weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the oilfield workers braved the blistering heat of summer and the severe cold of winter, contended with sandstorms and trudged through slush as they regularly went to work at the oil wells. Conscientiously they kept a record of all the data from each oil well and a close watch over every minute change and seriously looked for ways and means to bring "dead wells" back to life. To get the results of a correct observation, the workers often kept watch over a well for over a dozen hours or even several tens of hours in a row. Carrying on their backs bedrolls and dried provisions, some old workers headed for the Gobi where they ate and slept near a well.

Imbued with the revolutionary spirit of working both assiduously and ingeniously, the broad masses of oilfield workers made an on-the-spot observation of one well after another and checked the historical data on one well after another. In succession, they laid hold of several tens of thousands of items of data. Within only one year, they found out all the "case histories" of the "dead wells" of the oilfield. Then they adopted effective measures for the revival of all these "dead wells" which were repaired one after another.

The most typical cases of a "dead well" brought back to life was the "2nd Middle District" of the No. 1 Oil Drilling Plant. This "district" was the first explored in the Karamai Oilfield. But shortly after its exploration, due to the sabotage of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line, underground conditions worsened and the oil flow dwindled rapidly. Some bourgeois technical "authorities" cried, "'The 2nd Middle District' has seen its day. The golden period will never come again." However, the petroleum workers did not fall for such a line. With Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking taken as a weapon, they subjected the "2nd Middle District" to an over-all analysis. They found out the crux of the problem and brought back to life a large number of

"dead wells" very quickly. At present, the rate of yield reaches the advanced world level for similar oilfields.

New-Type of Men Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Oilfields Thriving Everywhere

In the mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture," with the workers of Tach'ing taken as an example, the workers of various nationalities of Karamai vigorously grasped such a fundamental as the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously pushed the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to a new height. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, thousands of "Tach'ing-type men" are growing up healthily. To speed up the development of our country's petroleum industry, they have relied on a red heart and two iron hands to perform numerous moving heroic deeds, with songs of triumph for Mao Tse-tung's thought composed one after another.

For many years, oilfield worker Liang Chi-kang assiduously applied himself to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and seriously remolded his world outlook. He became an example followed by everyone. One day in December last year, Liang Chi-kang led two comrades to a "measuring" room in the oilfield to change the "gas-measuring board." Suddenly there arose a spurt of natural gas which filled up the "measuring" room, penetrating into the "inner stove" in the next room. An explosion occurred. A fire spread rapidly, tongues of flame licking the "oil gas separator." Another explosion was imminent. "We must make haste to cut off the flow of oil!" Seriously burned Liang Chi-kang broke out of a sea of flames and made a dash for the oil well 150 meters away braving numbing cold of 20 degrees below zero. Laying hold of the handwheel, he turned it frantically. His burned hands had stuck to the icy handwheel. As he turned it, big pieces of skin were torn off his hands. Not the least ruffled, he kept working. At last he had the heavy sluice gate lowered in a short time.

K'o-yu-mu-ma-t'i-ni-ya-tzu, a member of the revolutionary committee of the department responsible for below-oil-well-surface operations is a Uighur cadre from a poor peasant's family. In the old society, he suffered immensely and was filled with deep hatred. From a life of suffering he was emancipated by the great leader Chairman Mao. He often said, "Even if the mountain of Tienshan stands still higher, it pales in significance compared with Chairman Mao's love. Even if the Tarim River runs still deeper, it is not so deep as Chairman Mao's affection. I must devote myself to the study of Chairman Mao's books all my life and be forever loyal to Chairman Mao!" When he first tried to read Chairman Mao's works, he ran into the obstacle of illiteracy. Seized with deep class feeling, he combined the study of Chairman Mao's works with study of culture. Very quickly he became capable of reading Chairman Mao's works in the Uighur edition. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, he became a cadre. He never separated himself from labor and from the masses. In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he took the initiative to go amidst the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism and receive help from the masses. He insisted on

grasping revolution and promoting production and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For over ten years, he has been continuously cited a "5-good" worker and an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Matter changes into consciousness, and vice versa. Under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the great impetus of the mass campaign "to learn from Tach'ing in industry," this first big oilfield set up after the founding of the new China has continuously showed the radiant glow of youth. The area of the oilfield is expanding uninterruptedly. The utilization rate of oil wells is increasing incessantly. An increasingly higher output of crude oil is matched by an increasingly larger variety of product. A bigger and bigger contribution is made to the state. Since the start of the second year of the great seventies, the workers of various nationalities of the Karamai Oilfield have continuously launched a penetrating mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have whipped up a new upsurge in the effort to learn from Tach'ing and are determined to hold still higher the banner of "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and forge bravely ahead in triumph along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao to win still greater victories in revolution and production. (NCNA Correspondent)

* * *

PLA HERO

Outstanding PLA Man Dies Saving Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 30, 1971)

the shining example set by pien shu-sheng in the struggle to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line is inspiring people throughout china to strive for still greater victories. twentyone-year-old pien shu-sheng, a welding squad leader in a unit of the chinese people's liberation army died to save his comrades-in-arms from an explosion.

pien shu-sheng was born into a poor peasant family in lintzu county in shantung province. in the years of revolutionary wars, his great grandfather hid eighth route armymen at the risk of his life; his grandfather delivered grain and letters to the people's army and took part in the struggle against the kuomintang reactionaries. he often heard his parents talk about how the family was exploited and oppressed in the old society. they often told him stories of how the old generations had heroically supported the people's soldiers. pien shu-sheng had boundless love for the communist party and chairman mao from his childhood. when he was in middle school, he organized his classmates into the school's first spare-time study group to study chairman mao's three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"). this study made him understand the reason why he should serve the people.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, pien shu-sheng followed the great leader chairman mao's great strategic plan closely and organized the whole class to write the school's first big-character posters criticizing the reactionary fallacies of a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists who opposed mao tsetung thought. by doing so they firmly defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

when chairman mao issued the great call "re-open school classes and carry on the revolution", pien shu-sheng was touring other places to exchange revolutionary experience. as soon as he got the news he led the red guards back to the school. the lintzu no. four middle school in which he studied became the first advanced unit in re-opening classes and carrying on the revolution.

pien shu-sheng joined the chinese people's liberation army in march 1968. in the liberation army, a great school of mao tsetung thought, he matured rapidly. he studied chairman mao's works avidly and his political consciousness of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines rose constantly.

the winter nights in the mountainous area were bitter cold, but pien shu-sheng often studied chairman mao's works by the light of a small kerosene lamp, although he was tired after a day's work.

pien shu-sheng's welding squad was assigned to overhaul tanks one time. the former squad leader and the only skilful fighter had just been sent elsewhere and most of the fighters had not done this kind of work before. some fighters said anxiously: "we're not good at the job, so how can we finish

on time?" pien shu-sheng took the question "on what should we rely" to set off a discussion among the men on how to give prominence to proletarian politics in overhauling tanks. at the end of the discussion, everyone was convinced that people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can work wonders. they were prepared to solve every difficulty and do the job.

the overhauls started. pien shu-sheng worked hard and was bathed in sweat. the electrical arc produced a heat above 3,000 degrees centigrade and the inside of the tank became unbearably hot. he felt his head swim, but doggedly kept going. inspired by his example, the whole group finished the work. the comrades all called him a revolutionary "little tiger".

not long afterwards, pien shu-sheng went to the no. 23 middle school in tsinan as a member of a p.l.a. group supporting the left there. when he heard that there was a class lagging behind, he asked to be assigned to it, saying: "a revolutionary fighter must dare to overcome difficulties." he undertook to help an undisciplined student and went to his home six times to have heart-to-heart talks with him. pien shu-sheng told the student about chiu shao-yun.

chiu shao-yun was a chinese people's volunteer who was immolated by an enemy incendiary shell, dying without betraying the position of his comrades lying in concealment under the enemy's nose. chiu shao-yun was a highly disciplined revolutionary fighter.

on hearing the story, the student was moved and wanted to emulate him. he pledged: "i will follow chairman mao's great strategic plan closely and learn from chiu shao-yun and show a great sense of organization and discipline."

extensive and thorough revolutionary mass criticism of revisionism was coupled with patient and meticulous ideological work among the students to achieve a new unity in struggle.

during the winter vacation, these students organized more than sixty mao tsetung thought study groups outside the school by themselves. with a member of the workers' propaganda team, pien shu-sheng went to visit the families of the students from morning till night. the worker noticed that pien shu-sheng was under the weather one day and urged him to rest. pien shu-sheng refused, saying: "it doesn't matter." he visited 46 study groups and over 90 families within a month. he disseminated mao tsetung thought in every household. along with the workers propaganda team, he helped the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the school advance with vigour.

pien shu-sheng regarded chairman mao's revolutionary line a thousand times more valuable than his own life and always thought of the people first. he often said: "one's attitude toward the people is a mirror that shows whether a person is loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line or not; it is like a yardstick which measures whether a person's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines is high or not."

pien shu-sheng served the people heart and soul. an electric welding machine weighing half a ton began to slip from a lorry one day, endangering the comrades around. pien shu-sheng jumped forward and held it back, protecting his comrades.

pien shu-sheng ran a high fever one time. suddenly he heard that a poor peasant's house in a nearby village was on fire and he ran to the place. when the fire was put out the villagers said to him with tears in their eyes: "you always think of us poor and lower-middle peasants, but never of yourself."

on december 14, 1970 the construction task assigned to pien shu-sheng and his comrades-in-arms was coming to an end after eight months of hard work. they went to the construction site with a gas welding machine to finish the last process.

suddenly the flame inverted in the acetylene generator. pien shu-sheng knew that an explosion was imminent and everyone would be in danger. he yelled: "scatter exclamation" as he threw himself on the acetylene generator.

his dauntless revolutionary action saved his comrades-in-arms and the construction project. but the fine fighter of chairman mao and good son of the people died.

among his effects, his comrades-in-arms found a copy of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" with the words "mao tsetung thought will command my thinking and direct my fighting exclamation" on the fly leaf, a newspaper cutting he had carried around more than half a year of the great leader chairman mao's may 20, 1970 solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", and two unopened letters from his family.

these things left behind by pien shu-sheng reveal what was uppermost in the mind of this communist fighter.

MULTI-PURPOSE UTILIZATION

Tientsin Makes Big Achievements in Multi-Purpose Use of Material

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 30, 1971)

workers, cadres and technical personnel in north china's important industrial city of tientsin have achieved big successes in the multi-purpose use of industrial waste. this movement is guided by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels.

statistics to hand show that 70 chemical, light industrial, textile, metallurgical, building material and commercial units and local industries devised 190 kinds of multi-purpose use up to last march. over 46 per cent are in serial-production. they have provided the state with 35,000 tons of chemicals and chemical products, 170 million medicinal tablets and 500 tons of non-ferrous metals. they have smelted 2,500 tons of iron and steel from scraps and saved 1,000 tons of grain for industrial use. the city has recovered 35,000 tons of waste acid, equal to the annual production of a medium-sized sulphuric acid plant. it has produced 60 million bricks by utilizing waste heat and gas, 4,000 tons of cement from water quenched slag and other waste

materials and irrigated 13,330 hectares of farmland with sewage water. polycrystalline silicon, cadmium, titanium, manganese, coagulants and other important products have been extracted.

tientsin factories made some achievements in multi-purpose use before the great proletarian cultural revolution. but, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents spread idealist metaphysics, pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, insisted on a minute division of labour and advocated "putting profit in command". this held back the multi-purpose use of industrial waste.

the city's cadres and workers made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought, roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repudiated various kinds of erroneous ideas last year to encourage the multi-purpose use of industrial waste.

people used to think metaphysically that waste consisted of unusable things. the workers and cadres studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and came to understand that "every thing divides into two" and that waste materials can be transformed into useful things.

the tientsin insecticide plant used to find it very difficult to deal with its sewage water, waste gas and slag. it stored the smelly and poisonous waste of ethyl sulfide from hydroxy-ethyl sulfide in boxes in the open air. the boxes rotted and the ethyl sulfide was lost. this waste ten to twenty thousand yuan annually. after the workers studied chairman mao's philosophic works, they used materialist dialectics to analyze the properties of ethyl sulfide. they finally produced a highly effective anodyne. now the plant has seven projects for multi-purpose use of 80 per cent of the plant's waste. they produce 2.5 million yuan of value every year. the tientsin pharmaceutical works used its waste liquid to trial-produce fodder containing tetracyclin, sodium acetate, potassium iodide, amonia water, plasma substitute and other products.

the cadres and workers in the tientsin factories and workshops recognize that the multi-purpose use of industrial waste is of great importance in production and involves a deep-going ideological revolutionization. only when the thinking of the people is revolutionized, is it possible to make good use of industrial waste.

a chemical works in tientsin used to discharge 1,000 tons of waste liquid daily. some of the cadres wanted to ask for a large government investment to build a modern recovery system. the workers criticized this idea of blind faith in big and foreign projects, which can be traced back to liu shao-chi's influence. the workers set to work themselves. they dug ditches and laid pipes to lead the waste liquid into a reservoir where it is filtered before being used. the problem of recovering useful material from waste liquid was thus quickly solved. this was a profound education to leading cadres in the factory. they mobilized the workers to start a mass drive for other multi-purpose utilization. in less than one month, they recovered 109 tons of chemical products with a total value of 240,000 yuan.

workers and staff members at the tientsin winery have fostered the concept that a socialist enterprise should make full use of things to serve the people. this followed

criticism of the revisionist fallacy spread by liu shao-chi and his agents that "the purpose of a winery is to turn out wine to make big profit". the leading cadres went to the workshops and teams to carry out experiments with the masses. they made polycrystalline silicon from recovered waste gas and insecticide and artificial ice from waste liquid and residue.

tientsin's industrial enterprises cooperated to investigate possible multi-purpose use of material, breaking through the rigid division of labour between different trades. they are using the waste gas, liquid and residue from chemical works to make iron and steel or grow polycrystalline silicon and extract chromium, cadmium and lithium. they also use residue from food-processing and other light industry factories to produce yeast, penicillin, tetracyclin and other medical materials as well as chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

bringing their wisdom into full play, the workers and revolutionary technicians strive to develop new techniques and processes to make the fullest use of material and create more wealth for the country. the chinku winery extracts a medical material and makes three insecticides and a wine from residue. workers of the tientsin sulphuric acid works have tried out a new process for making acid and steel.

IRON MINING

Worker-Cadre Adheres to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Iron Mining

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 30, 1971)

leading the workers of an open iron mine in stripping 15 million tons of rock in four years, a worker-cadre has helped the penki iron and steel company become self-sufficient in iron ore in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry."

lin yung-shan, the worker-cadre, is chairman of a workshop revolutionary committee of the nanfen open iron mine of the penki iron and steel company in liaoning province, northeast china. determined to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, he packed his things towards the end of 1966, and settled down on a mountain 600 metres above sea level. the workers praise lin yung-shan as a "pioneer in developing the mining industry."

the nanfen open iron mine was renovated into a modern one in 1956 as the company's main raw material supplier. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical department pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they ignored the objective

laws governing iron mining and stressed extraction to the neglect of stripping. an imbalance in stripping and extraction resulted. iron ore output lagged behind the needs of the company as extraction was hampered by more than four million tons of unstripped rock.

during the cultural revolution, the workers exposed and criticized liu shao-chi and company for their crime in disrupting the mining industry. this heightened the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. lin yung-shan, a worker for more than 30 years and now in charge of a workshop, was determined to join the workers in carrying out chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry". he wanted to contribute his share to ensuring a rapid development of iron and steel production by grasping revolution and promoting production and helping benki achieve self-sufficiency in iron ore.

in the old society, lin yung-shan went begging at the age of eight. when he was working at the age of 11 as a swineherd and cowboy for a local landlord, he lacked shoes in the dead of winter. when he reached 16, he was pressganged by the japanese invaders to work as a coolie in the iron mine where he was savagely oppressed and exploited.

when he left home for the mine in 1966, he told his wife: "we were nothing but coolies in the old society. in the new society we are masters of the mine. without chairman mao's revolutionary line, there would have been no new china. and our family owes everything to chairman mao's revolutionary line. the socialist construction of our country is making big progress. how can i, a communist, be indifferent when production in the mine is not keeping pace?"

lin yung-shan worked as an ordinary worker among the masses at the mine. he explained to the masses and cadres the great significance of chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" so that chairman mao's revolutionary line struck root. in order to speed up production, lin yung-shan led a dozen veteran workers in making a deep-going investigation of every process at the mine. at the same time, he aroused the masses to put forward rationalization proposals. before long, they worked out a plan that envisaged the extension of the loading line and the overhauling of equipment by the mine itself.

lin yung-shan always takes the lead in fulfilling the plan.

the mine's electric locomotives, tip lorries and other major transportation equipment used to be sent to other factories to be repaired. the repairs would take over half a year.

lin yung-shan discussed this problem with the workers and they decided to do the repairs themselves in line with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance. some people thought that this was a burden since the workshop already had heavy production tasks. lin yung-shan said: "we workers should dare to shoulder heavy tasks for the revolution. the more responsibility we accept, the greater the contribution we make." the repair group of the workshop had only four machine tools and these were old. it was difficult for the group to repair the locomotives with them. lin yung-shan said that the job was difficult,

but sending them elsewhere for repairs would delay fulfillment of the production plan. "if we bear the whole in mind, we can overcome any kind of difficulty," he said. the workers were inspired. they said: "ideas of inertia are bourgeois lazybones' attitude. we workers are determined to create wonders by relying on ourselves."

led by lin yung-shan, the workers started to repair an electric locomotive. the workers pooled their wisdom and efforts to make several pieces of equipment on their own to make up for the shortage of equipment. when they came to the electrical parts of the locomotive, they lacked new wire to replace the old. lin yung-shan led the workers in studying chairman mao's brilliant works "on contradiction" and "on practice". guided by materialist dialectics, they worked out a method to rewire the old equipment. by dint of working hard three days and nights, they put the electrical equipment in order. thanks to the workers' socialist enthusiasm and creativeness, the locomotive was repaired in 22 days. over the past two years, the workers have repaired 48 pieces of transportation equipment including electric locomotives and tip lorries.

one winter day, the contact wire for the electric locomotive became covered with icicles for a five-kilometre stretch. the locomotive could not move. chairman mao's teaching "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" flashed across his mind. he stood on the locomotive as it inched forward under the 1,750 volt high tension line, knocking the icicles off the contact wire with an insulating stick at the risk of receiving an electric shock and being hurled down.

all the workers held their breath for his safety. a young worker hurried up to the locomotive to protect him. after a while the young worker wanted to take his place but lin yung-shan refused. this happened several times. together they recited chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." two hours later the whole line was cleared. inspired by lin yung-shan's revolutionary bravery, the workers went all out to set a new daily stripping record.

lin yung-shan was supported by the revolutionary masses and in may 1968 he was elected chairman of the workshop revolutionary committee.

chairman mao teaches: "politics is the commander, the soul in everything." over the years, lin yung-shan has persisted in studying chairman mao's works and arming the masses with mao tsetung thought. on his proposal the mine runs mao tsetung thought study classes. in his efforts to help the workers progress politically, he has talked to most of the 300 workers. a new worker in the maintenance group was not used to the working conditions on the mountainside and asked to be transferred to another job down the mountain. lin yung-shan helped him study chairman mao's three brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". lin yung-shan brought him to the place where the japanese aggressors had slaughtered tens of thousands of workers during their occupation. together they recalled the miserable life in the old society and contrasted it with the present happy life. the worker's class consciousness rose and he became a pathbreaker in the workshop in grasping revolution and promoting production.

led by lin yung-shan, the workers study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and mine for the revolution. armed with mao tsetung thought the workers have over the past years moved a volume of rocks equal to a mountain 200 metres long, 100 metres wide and 290 metres high, making great contributions to the iron and steel industry. this workshop has been elected an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the province.

lin yung-shan overcame the difficulties created by his limited education and studies and applies mao tsetung thought in a living way. he is always eager to do hard work and takes hard conditions as a battlefield for him to remould his world outlook. by doing so he tempers himself to be loyal to chairman mao. in past years, he has attended provincial and municipal meetings of representatives of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought many times. in view of the honours given him by the party and the people, he always reminds himself of chairman mao's great teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the chinese people heart and soul". he attributes his achievements to the party, the great leader chairman mao and the revolutionary masses. now he is vigorously leading the masses along the great road of continuing the revolution.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Workers in Major Chinese Cities Greet May Day with Outstanding Achievements in Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

reports of overfulfilment of production plans of april are pouring in from many factories in peking, shanghai and tientsin. the workers in these major chinese cities are greeting the "may 1" international labour day, a festival of militant unity for the proletariat and other working people throughout the world, with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

acting on chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line, workers, cadres and technicians in these cities are conscientiously studying books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, deepening revolutionary mass criticism and persistently putting revolution in command of production. all this has greatly promoted production.

after relentlessly criticizing the reactionary policy of stressing steel making to the neglect of mining pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, metallurgical machinery builders in peking are doing their best to help develop mining. as a result of a mass drive for technical innovations, the workers of the peking metallurgical-geological machinery plant turned out twice as many drills as originally planned for april. the internal-combustion engine general plant, the tungfanghung motor vehicle plant, the number two machine tools plant and other machine building plants

in peking all fulfilled their april production plans ahead of schedule by tapping the potential.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers in the chinese capital are deepening the movement to learn from the taching oilfield. emulating the taching workers, the workers of the peking walking tractor plant combine their soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach. the plant's output of walking tractors in april alone equalled one quarter of last year's total. learning taching workers' revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance, the workers of the kuangwai chemical works relied on their own efforts to make and put up two sets of installations for serial production of chemical products. this achievement is a contribution to promoting agriculture and artificial fibre industry.

the metallurgical workers in shanghai made conscientious efforts in their living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and mercilessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this fired them with ever greater enthusiasm for speeding up iron and steel production. the city's average daily output of steel in april was an all-time high. its steel output in the first four months of this year rose by 16 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and that of rolled steel by more than 25 per cent and pig iron over 100 per cent, and there was a marked improvement in quality. output of mining and metallurgical equipment produced by the enterprises under the shanghai heavy machinery company in the first four months of this year was 32 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year. the workers of the light and textile industries in shanghai have achieved good results in raising the quality and increasing the variety of products. a total of 294 new specifications and 18 new varieties of thermos flasks, enamel washbasins, glasses and other daily necessities have been added this year.

workers in shanghai keep making technical innovations and have trial-produced a number of new products. among these are a large, high-speed tunnelling machine, a 3,000 hp diesel engine and a 120 hp hydraulic bulldozer. these achievements help raise the scientific and technical level of industry in shanghai.

workers in tientsin put mao tsetung thought in command of everything. they fulfilled their production plan for the first quarter ahead of schedule and then went on to make new achievements. many metallurgical plants have overfulfilled their april plan. one open hearth furnace of the tientsin no. one steel plant set a new record by turning out 1,400 heats of steel continuously, with bigger daily output. workers in tientsin's machine-building industry have gone all out for revolutionizing designing and technological processes, and have achieved good results. many important machine-building plants have fulfilled their production plans for april ahead of schedule. in the mass movement to revolutionize designing, the tientsin machinery plant improved a key part of the tractor and saved 32 per cent of steel.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

People's Commune on Shanghai Outskirts Raises Output Through Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 30, 1971)

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country", the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsunang People's Commune on the outskirts of Shanghai have made mass scientific experiments and reaped good harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops 12 years running.

Per hectare grain output has been above the target set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development ever since 1959. It has remained stable at 7.5 tons per hectare since 1963. In many production teams, grain yield jumped to 12 tons last year. Seven years in a row, ginned cotton has topped 0.75 tons per hectare, the target set in the programme. The output of oil-bearing crops in 1970 was 12 per cent more than in 1969. The commune has also diversified its economy.

The commune, as well as its production brigades and teams all have scientific experiment groups. These groups are composed of cadres, old peasants and young people, with poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force. More than 2,200 commune members, one fifth of the total manpower, are in almost 200 groups throughout the commune. More than 400 hectares, one fourth of the total acreage, were devoted to seed nurseries, experimental and sample plots. The groups undertook to nurse fine seeds, protect crops, produce chemical fertilizer and raise the soil utilization rate.

The scientific experiments represent a victory by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. After the founding of the People's Commune in 1958, the poor and lower-middle peasants, daring to think and act in carrying out Chairman Mao's great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", transformed yearly double-cropping of rice and wheat to triple cropping and experimented with wheat as a catch crop in cotton fields. But the revolutionary enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants was suppressed by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Shanghai. Not long afterwards Liu Shao-chi came to Hsunang commune to "inspect" the work. On the pretext that the soil should not be "exhausted", he belittled the creativeness of the masses and opposed triple-cropping. Some bourgeois authorities also raised a hullabaloo: "Peasants don't understand science, it's the business of scientists to do scientific experiments." But the poor and lower-middle peasants did not listen to what Liu Shao-chi and his agents said and went on with their scientific experiments. In 1960 per hectare grain output topped 6 tons, the target set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. This is how the poor and lower-middle peasants smashed the fallacy peddled by Liu Shao-chi and his agents.

The poor and lower-middle peasants criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the great proletarian cultural revolution. With higher revolutionary

enthusiasm, they kept expanding the triple-crop acreage through repeated experiments. besides, they tested and popularized seven fine strains of barley, wheat and hull-less barley and increased output. per hectare yield of these crops reached 2.85 tons last year, 2.5 times more than before 1958.

the poor and lower-middle peasants make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the course of making scientific experiments. the commune introduced a variety of high-yield wheat in 1961. in two years of experiments on small plots, some scientific experiment groups got high output. but the result was not satisfactory when they planted a large acreage in 1963. a few people urged that they stop because they thought this variety was not good. but following chairman mao's teaching: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice", the poor and lower-middle peasants continued their experiments. after meticulous observations and study, they grasped the pattern of growth and summed up the experience. good harvests have been reaped every year since on a large acreage. per hectare yield in some production teams reached 4.8 tons. through their practice, the poor and lower-middle peasants came to realize that in their scientific experiments they can understand and transform nature and gain freedom in nature if they adhere to the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, carry out repeated experiments on many plots and analyze them in an all-round way.

to meet the needs of rapid-developing agriculture, the peasants are self-reliant and hard working and have made several kinds of effective chemical fertilizer and insecticide with indigenous methods from available material. these were produced in chemical plants run by the commune as well as by production brigades and teams. last year they trial-produced a plant hormone which is now in production to increase output.

with the help of experienced old peasants, nine young women, averaging 20 years old, in the sixth production team of the tungfeng brigade have become skilled cotton growers. they got a bumper harvest on more than one hectare with ginned cotton reaching 1.27 tons per hectare. they were not conceited because of their excellent result, but displayed the spirit of continuing the revolution and introduced a new method for nurturing young plants. they achieved a new record of 1.89 tons of ginned cotton per hectare and set an example.

there has been a struggle in the hsuhang people's commune between the two world outlooks and between new, creative thinking and old, conservative ideas in its efforts to develop agriculture.

one production team reaped a good harvest of rapeseed in 1968, averaging 1.47 tons per hectare. some commune members thought that output had reached the limit. the team introduced a new breed of rapeseed the following year. but having not grasped its characteristics, they dared not boldly use new agro-techniques. the crops were hit by insect pests in the later period of growth and output was 16 per cent less than the previous year.

the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's teaching: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at

the same level". they criticized the conservative idea that output has reached its limit as well as complacency. they nurtured strong young plants, applied fertilizer properly and dealt with plant diseases. thanks to their efforts, output of rapeseed was 1.57 tons per hectare last year. the experimental plot gave 2.25 tons.

the poor and lower-middle peasants have also made farm machinery by relying on their collective strength. the commune mechanical and power irrigation and drainage all-over its farmland are provided by 15 power irrigation stations and 104 kilometres of canals. the commune has 12 tractors and 35 hand tractors, so that 80 per cent of the farmland is machine-worked. the commune has also bought threshers and motors for processing. this enables more commune members to take part in scientific experiments.

MODEL HERDSWOMAN

Northwest China's Herdswoman Who Works for the Revolution

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 30, 1971)

baoernkou is a herdswoman of mongolian nationality in alashan left banner in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region and a regional activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. she recently wrote an article telling how she studies chairman mao's works and recognizes the importance of increasing flocks for the revolution. excerpts from the article follow:

i started studying chairman mao's works in 1965. as my family had a hard life in the old society, i did not have the chance to go to school. after liberation i learned a few words in the mongolian script. opening chairman mao's books, i found most of the words unfamiliar. how should i overcome the difficulty?

i told myself: i must keep on with the study no matter how great the difficulty. i decided to get help from people in the locality. but our brigade covers a big area and one has to travel quite a distance before meeting a neighbour. in spring windstorms toss sand in your face like a knife and you can hardly open your eyes. i thought of the canadian doctor norman bethune who travelled thousands of miles to china to help the chinese people resist japanese aggression. i also thought of the "foolish old man" who dug the mountains with a pick every day. this increased my confidence. i persisted in learning words from neighbours and in studying chairman mao's works. in the winter of 1966, i was able to read through and memorize the three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains").

in his article "serve the people", chairman mao teaches: "our communist party and the eighth route and new fourth armies led by our party are battalions of the revolution. these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."

having studied this, i came to understand that comrade chang szu-teh made charcoal for the revolution, and i was tending sheep also for the revolution and the people. i was determined to do my work well.

on a bitter cold day of last spring, one sheep was nudged into the well by others. at that moment the only thing i cared about was the collective property. my husband went to save the animal while i lighted a stove to warm it up. i felt a glow of satisfaction when it was saved.

having studied chairman mao's work "in memory of norman bethune", i understood more. chairman mao says: "what kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the chinese people's liberation as his own? it is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every chinese communist must learn." we are now living a happy life in a socialist society under the leadership of chairman mao. however, working people in many other countries are still suffering. we should regard the cause of their liberation as ours. while tending my sheep i should have the whole world in view. since i understood the importance of my work, i've become more careful.

sheep need fodder and water. my flocks of sheep and camels at one time drank water from the same well. when the camels drank, the sheep couldn't get near, and if i watered the sheep, the camels went thirsty. it was very hot at that time and the sheep needed more water. what should i do? i studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". while studying this work, i thought that if the foolish old man could remove the mountains why couldn't i dig a well for the sheep?

it was sizzling hot and the earth was very hard. working a little while, i began sweating and became very thirsty. i encouraged myself to keep on digging. i knew that the party and chairman mao had given me the revolutionary task of tending the flocks well and that this contributed to the chinese and world revolution. reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", my husband and i worked on. each time we recited this teaching, we gained new strength. we finally dug a well. it eased my mind to see the sheep drinking from the well.

as the saying goes, cold weather, sandstorm and drought are the banes of a shepherd's life. we can tend the flocks well in ordinary weather with just a little effort. but when the weather is bad, in particular when there is drought, a shepherd must work very hard.

there was a severe drought in march and april of 1966. little water could be found and the grass barely sprouted. the sheep which had not been fattened up the previous autumn because the grass cover was poor were virtually exhausted. seeing this i felt heart-broken. we raise the sheep to build up the country and support the world revolution. how could i bear to see them die. no exclamation i'll protect the flock against the drought.

the hero whom chairman mao described in the article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" flashed through my mind. every day i got up before dawn to go to the paddock, helping the weakened sheep rise and feeding them one by one. then i fetched water from the wells for

them to drink. after all this was done, i drove all those which could walk to the grazing land. the howling, sand-laden wind beat me on the face so that i couldn't see. but the knife cuts of the wind could not deter me from protecting the sheep. the grazing land was almost bare, with only few blades of grass showing. i tried to collect the withered grass i could spot to feed the sheep that lacked the strength to walk. i drove the flock from one grazing land to another in the hope of finding more grass. on the way many fell and could not stand up again. i strained every muscle to carry them home one by one, without one being lost. who knows how many miles i walked a day at that time. back home my bones seemed to fall apart. now i wished for a respite. but the thought of the worn-out sheep in the paddock made me go out again to feed them and made porridge of sorghum flour to feed the lambs. later when i saw that the sheep could not go on any longer with the grass and fodder, i took out my own millet to feed them, encouraged by the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholly and entirely displayed by comrade chang szu-teh as described by chairman mao.

thus the whole flock tided over the dry spell.

one winter there was a rare big snow and there was the danger that pregnant ewes might miscarry. to protect them concerned the growth of the collective economy. at once my husband and i hurried to the paddock with brooms and spades to clear out the snow. but since the snow was deep, the bottom layer was frozen to the ground, too hard to remove. we reminded ourselves of chairman mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)" and went on breaking up the ice bit by bit. when all the ground was cleared, we put a thick layer of sheep droppings on the ground to hold down the cold. that year we got 216 lambs. the total number of sheep increased by 65.7 per cent, a good result without precedent among us.

looking at the snowy-white flock, i made a mental note: it is chairman mao's works that guide me forward. i must never depart from chairman mao's brilliant thinking, not even for a moment. i will engrave chairman mao's teachings on my mind. working in the grassland, i will keep the whole world in mind and raise animals that are strong and sturdy for the revolution.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 30, 1971)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, yesterday afternoon received all members of the chinese workers' delegation headed by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee.

present at the reception were adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; abdyl kellezi, president of the albania-china friendship association and chairman of the state planning commission; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; tonin jakova, general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; and kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 30, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received all members of the chinese workers' delegation headed by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, at the great hall of the party central committee this morning.

present on the occasion were hysni kapo, member of the political bureau and secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; rita marko, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions; behar shtylla, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; and sotir kamberi, secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

after the reception, comrade enver hoxha posed for a photo with the chinese comrades.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Visits Albanian Districts

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 30, 1971)

the chinese workers' delegation headed by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, visited korca, librazhdi and elbasan districts of albania from april 27 to 29 where it was accorded extremely warm welcome and reception by the leading comrades of the district party organizations, local governments and trade unions and the broad masses of people.

accompanying the chinese workers' delegation during its visit was jorgjia pecini, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the central council of the albanian trade unions.

in korca, the delegation visited the "sickle and hammer" knit-goods factory, a tool factory and the dremove agricultural cooperative; in librazhdi, it visited the construction site of the elbasan-prenjas railway where young people were working voluntarily; and in elbasan, it visited the black metallurgy plant. wherever the delegation went, warm applause and cheers of "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "friendship is guarantee exclamation" burst out from the welcoming crowds. during the visits, members of the delegation had cordial conversations with the albanian comrades-in-arms and came to know the enormous achievements made by the heroic albanian people and the working class in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour with comrade enver hoxha as its head. they conveyed to the albanian comrades-in-arms the profound revolutionary proletarian friendship of the chinese people and the working class.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samedch and Madame Sihanouk Visit Peking No. 3 School for Deaf and Mute

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council, visited the peking no. 3 school for the deaf and mute this afternoon.

accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit were: prince norodom yuvaneath, son, and princess norodom poeungsy, daughter, of samdech sihanouk; princess norodom ketn kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; prince sisowath metnavi, director of the office of the head of state; madame kou roun; madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state; thiounn mumm, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and vice-minister van piny; and ang kim knoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife.

when they were told that samdech and madame sihanouk would visit their school today, the deaf and mute students were very happy. when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests, in the company of premier chou en-lai, arrived at the school in the afternoon, the students, holding a huge streamer inscribed "warmly welcome samdech sihanouk, head of state of cambodia", beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of china and cambodia and paper flowers to pay tribute to the distinguished cambodian guests. those boy and girl students who are able to speak after treatment cheered "warmly welcome samdech sihanouk".

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests were given an account of the school by wang chih-hui, vice-chairman of the school revolutionary committee. a girl student who was unable to speak a word three semesters ago told samdech and madame sihanouk what she had gained in her study. another girl student who has regained her ability to speak recited to the distinguished guests a paragraph from chairman mao's statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and cheered "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation"

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests then witnessed how the deaf and mute students were taught at the sign language, acupuncture, phonetics and language training classes. as the distinguished guests entered the language training classroom, the students cheered rhythmically: "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the students sang for the distinguished guests the revolutionary songs "people of the world are sure to win" and "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". samdech sihanouk congratulated the school faculty on its achievements.

french friends dr. and madame georges pathe, dr. armand riche and madame therese le roux also visited the school today.

ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling accompanied the guests on the visit.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit No. 3 Hospital of Peking Medical College

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, visited the no. 3 hospital of the peking medical college this morning in the company of hsien nua, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health. they witnessed how anaesthetic acupuncture was used in surgical operations.

accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit were: princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia general and madame duong sam ol,

and keat chhon; vice-minister and madame van piny; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea; koam leang hac, second secretary of the cambodian embassy in peking; and others.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia prevailed in the hospital today. over the gate was a huge streamer "a warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests". the distinguished guests were welcomed at the entrance by yen teng-shan, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking medical college; kao fa-hsiang, chairman of the hospital revolutionary committee; liu kuan, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tuberculosis research institute of peking municipality; and medical workers.

comrade kao fa-hsiang and a medical worker gave samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests an account of the hospital's background and its present endeavours and how acupuncture is being used to produce anaesthesia in surgical operations.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests then witnessed how anaesthetic acupuncture was used in six successful operations. the surgeons performed a subtotal gastrectomy on a patient suffering from duodenal ulcer, a salpingo ovariectomy on a patient suffering from ovarian cyst, a subtotal thyroidectomy on a patient suffering from nodular goiter with hyperthyroidism, an appendectomy on a patient suffering from chronic appendicitis, a segmentectomy of the upper lobe of the left lung on a patient suffering from tuberculoma of the left upper lobe of the lung, and a lobectomy of the right upper lobe of the lung on a patient suffering from tuberculous cavity of the right upper lobe of the lung.

the patients were sober throughout the operations and talked with the medical workers and co-operated with them during the operations. the 39-year-old patient who had the segmentectomy of the upper lobe of the left lung performed on her, had a helping of orange and drinking water during the operation.

samdech and madame sihanouk cordially talked with some of the patients under operation and shook hands with the patient, who had the lobectomy of the right upper lobe of the lung performed on her, and inquired how she felt. the patient said with a smile: "how are you, samdech and madame sihanouk? thank you for your concern."

samdech sihanouk praised the medical workers for the outstanding contribution they had made to medical science by using acupuncture in surgical operations.

french friends dr. and madame georges pathe, dr. armand riche and madame therese le roux also visited the hospital today.

accompanying the guests on the visit were kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling.

Color Documentary "Samdech Sihanouk Visits Southern China" To Be Shown Beginning May 1

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1971)

the colour documentary "samdech sihanouk visits southern china" will begin to be shown from may 1 in peking and other parts of china. the film was produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio.

the film is a vivid record of the grand occasions when samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests made visits to hangchow, shanghai, suchou, wuhsi and nanking this spring, in the company of yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china. it also records how chinese workers, peasants, people's liberation army commanders and fighters and other revolutionary people on the coast of east china sea and by the yangtze river accorded the distinguished cambodian guests a grand reception and warmly hailed the brilliant victories won by the heroic cambodian armed forces and people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the visit of samdech and madame sihanouk to southern china has added another glorious page to the annals of friendship between china and cambodia. the showing of the documentary will further develop the militant friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples.

CHINA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Victory Belongs to Valiant Dominican People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

following is an article entitled "victory belongs to the valiant dominican people", written by the worker commentators' group of the peking instruments plant:

during the past six years, the valiant dominican people, carrying forward the militant spirit they showed in their "april 24th" armed uprising, have unrelentingly waged anti-u.s. patriotic struggle one after another throughout their country. the billowy waves of their struggle co-ordinated with the national-democratic movement of other latin american peoples, constituting an irresistible torrent of revolution which is fiercely pounding at the u.s. imperialist domination in latin america. the mounting national-democratic movement of the dominican and other latin american peoples eloquently proved to the hilt the brilliant thesis that "revolution is the main trend in the world today".

the chinese people have great admiration for the dominican people for their heroic and undaunted anti-u.s. patriotic struggle. six years ago, the dominican people rose in an earth-shaking armed uprising against u.s. imperialism and the domestic dictatorship and consequently overthrew the traitorous despotic regime of cabral. panic-stricken, u.s. imperialism sent in a

hurry more than 30,000 aggressor troops, over 40 warships and more than 380 planes to this island country of only about three million people to launch an armed invasion and practise sanguinary suppression. undaunted by brute force and united by their common hatred for the enemy, the dominican people waged an unswerving struggle against u.s. imperialism, allegedly the "world's no. one power". in the capital santo domingo with a population of more than three hundred thousands, over 40,000 patriots rose in arms and battled with the u.s. aggressors tenaciously for four straight months. they beat u.s. imperialism, the huge monster, out of its wits. as an a.p. report put it then, the american army became "deeply conscious, like an earthworm in a chickenyard". the indomitable spirit of the dominican people in daring to take up arms in struggle and fearing no sacrifice is extremely valuable. it vividly manifested that it is not the dominican people who fear u.s. imperialism but quite conversely.

the great teacher of revolution, lenin, said: "the world-wide experience of bourgeois and landowner governments has evolved two methods of keeping the people in subjection", namely, "violence" and "deception". the method u.s. imperialism used against the dominican people was the very counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military repression and political deception. but these methods of the enemy, though they brought a temporary setback to the fight of the dominican people, have failed to stamp out the raging flames of their revolutionary struggle. by their own experience gained in long-time struggle, the dominican people have come to realize deeply that in order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, they must dare to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature. never have they entertained any illusion for u.s. imperialism which has subjected them to aggression.

the ceaseless struggles in this carribbean island country over the past six years have given full expression to the resolve of the dominican people to fight against u.s. imperialism through to the end. although the coming course of their struggle remains to be long and tortuous, we are confident that the dominican people will continue to sum up their experiences in struggle conscientiously, accumulate their revolutionary strength steadily and carry forward their anti-u.s. patriotic struggle through to the end by relying on the broad masses of people and uniting all patriotic forces. fight on, dominican brothers exclamation the chinese people firmly support your just struggle. perseverance means victory. final victory certainly belongs to the valiant dominican people.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking on Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

biro jozsef, hungarian minister of foreign trade, and his party left here by air today on a visit to korea after concluding their visit in china.

seeing them off at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned including li ting-chuan, kao lu and wang chiu-ching.

godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, was present.

also present at the airport was hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Fatemen Pahlavi of Kingdom of Iran Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

princess fatemeh pahlavi, the third younger sister of mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of the kingdom of iran, arrived here from kwangchow by special plane today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

accompanying princess fatemen pahlavi on the visit are: madame leila hoveyda, wife of the iranian prime minister; mr. kamran tabatabai diba, an architect; mr. amir massoud mirfaknrai, member of the prime minister's office; and mr. nossein amir sadeghi, photographer of the imperial court.

madame rahim khan, wife of the commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, is with princess fatemeh pahlavi on the visit and arrived in peking by the same plane today.

welcoming the distinguished iranian and pakistan guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; kuang jen-nung, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu shao-wen, leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other organizations concerned including lin chia-mei, niu hsiu-chen and ho ying.

also present were shih liang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, were present.

when princess fatemeh pahlavi, madame leila noveyda, madame rahim khan and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others stepped forward and shook hands with the distinguished guests to express welcome. children presented the distinguished guests with bouquets.

leading members of the departments concerned hsu han-ping and wang hai-jung, and group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in peking, who went to kwangchow especially to welcome the guests, arrived in peking by the same plane.

princess fatemeh pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests arrived in kwangchow by air yesterday in the company of madame rahim khan, wife of the commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force. in the evening the distinguished guests attended a banquet given in their honour by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

on their arrival and departure from kwangchow, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by chen yu and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, teng hsiu-fang and liu kuei-tan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Princess Fatemen Pahlavi of Kingdom of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and vice-premier li hsien-nien met princess fatemen pahlavi of the kingdom of iran here this afternoon and her entourage including madame leila noveyda, wife of the prime minister of iran; and madame rahim khan, wife of the commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, who is accompanying the iranian princess on her visit.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien warmly shook hands with princess fatemen pahlavi and her entourage madame leila noveyda, wife of the prime minister, kamran tabatabai diba, amir massoud mirfaknrai, and hossein amir sadeghi; and madame rahim khan, and were photographed together with them during the meeting. the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned chi peng-fei, kuang jen-nung, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang hai-jung, niu hsiu-chen, ho ying and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Princess Fatemen Pahlavi

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming princess fatemeh pahlavi of the kingdom of iran.

attending the banquet were madame leila hoveyda, wife of the prime minister of iran; kamran tabatabai diba, an architect; amir massoud mirfakhrai, member of the prime minister's office; and hossein amir sadeghi, photographer of the imperial court, who are accompanying princess fatemeh pahlavi on her visit to china.

madame rahim khan, wife of the commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, who is with princess fatemeh pahlavi on her visit to china, also attended the banquet.

also present were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in peking, and his wife.

present at the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; kuang jen-nung, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; shih liang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chen chien, chen mu-hua, hsia chih-hsu, chien cheng-ying, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang hai jung, niu hsiu-chen, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin and wang yu-ching.

premier chou en-lai and princess fatemeh pahlavi proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and iran.

in his toast, premier chou en-lai expressed warm welcome on behalf of the chinese government and people to her royal highness princess fatemeh pahlavi, madame leila hoveyda and the other distinguished guests from iran and the pakistan guest.

premier chou en-lai said: "not long ago we had the honour of receiving her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi. now her royal highness princess fatemeh has come to visit our country as a friendly envoy of iran. this is a friendly gesture of the iranian government towards china. we express thanks for this.

"friendly exchanges between china and iran date back to very early times in history. with the joint efforts of our two sides, the once interrupted friendly ties between china and iran are now being renewed. we believe that the renewal and development of the friendly relations between our two countries express the common desire of our two peoples and are also in the interest of the afro-asian peoples' common cause of unity against imperialism."

premier chou en-lai said: "in the 22 years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the broad masses of our people under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao have achieved some successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. however, our progress and development

in various fields are far from adequate, and we still have quite a few shortcomings in our work." He expressed the conviction that the visit of Princess Fatemeh and the other distinguished guests from Iran "will not only conduce to the promotion of the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and the development of the friendly relations between the two countries, but also help improve our work."

Premier Chou En-lai toasted the friendship between the Chinese and Iranian people and the health of His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran.

In her toast, Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi expressed her sincere thanks to the Chinese government and people for the very warm hospitality extended to her companions and herself.

The princess said: "We in Iran have always followed with great interest your country's progress and are thus very pleased to be amongst you, and look forward to visiting other parts of your immense country in the course of the next few days.

"We have come to your country to look at the great strides of progress that the Chinese people have made in the recent times."

The princess toasted the friendship between the Iranian and Chinese people and the well being of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Diplomatic envoys of some countries to China were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Fukushima Prefecture Workers' Friendship Delegation to China Arrives In Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

A 13-member Japanese workers' friendship delegation to China of Fukushima Prefecture led by Tokuo Sato, leader, and Shonei Suzuki, deputy leader, of the delegation, arrived here by train today.

The delegation was met at the railway station by leading members of the Chinese organizations concerned Hsu Ming, Ti Wen-wei, Chang Yu, Hsing Jen-hsien, Li Fu-ten, Hsu Chung-ching and Li Tien-ying, and representatives of workers including Liu Kuo-min.

CHINA AND LAOS

Vice Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan Leaves Nanning For Home at Head of Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 30, 1971)

the laotian patriotic front delegation led by kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, today left here for home by special plane, after concluding a friendly visit in china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china, the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee and the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army liu chung-kuei and hsu chi-hai, and leading members of the departments concerned, including su ta-lun. also present at the airport were han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and working staff including cheng kuo-tsai and kao yu-hui, who accompanied the laotian comrades-in-arms on the visit.

the delegation arrived from kwangchow for a visit here on the 28th. that evening, liu chung-kuei, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee, gave a banquet to warmly welcome the laotian comrades-in-arms.

during their stay in nanning, the laotian comrades-in-arms visited a factory and were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people there.

Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

a heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by ohsakhan arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-laos friendship association.

members of the delegation are: nang southra, nang say, thao khamdy, thao khamhom and thao khamlieng.

the arrival of the laotian comrades-in-arms has brought to the people of the great rear area with happy news of victory won by the armymen and people at the forefront and the profound revolutionary friendship of the fighting laotian people for the chinese people.

several thousand elated commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen and revolutionary youth of the chinese capital today converged on the airport to welcome the heroes and model workers coming from the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression. the welcomers hailed the great victories won by the laotian patriotic armymen and people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation, and voiced their firm support to the laotian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and firm support to the peoples of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang chin-yung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the general political department of the chinese p.l.a.; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of other departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, lu wei-chao and wang yueh-hsi; and representatives of the combat heroes of the chinese p.l.a. shen chih-hung and lu min.

also present were:

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and bui tan linh, counsellor, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

madame huon mongkhunvilay and other laotian friends and representatives of laotian students in peking.

the flag of the laotian patriotic front and the national flag of china fluttered over the airport today. after ohsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs, they walked round to cordially meet the welcoming crowds in the company of deputy chief of the general staff chiu hui-tso and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo. waving the flags of the laotian patriotic front and the national flags of china, the welcomers shouted: "the laotian people are sure to win exclamation the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" "victory belongs to the heroic laotian people exclamation victory belongs to the people of the three indochinese countries exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and laos exclamation" "long live prince souphanouvong exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" revolutionary young people performed "dance of the women militia" and "red silk dance" to pay high tribute to the laotian comrades-in-arms.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-laos friendship association gave a banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by onsakhan.

chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the banquet, and met delegation leader onsakhan and other laotian comrades-in-arms prior to the banquet. deputy chief of the general staff chiu hui-tso and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo extended the warmest welcome to the glorious envoys of the laotian people at the forefront of anti-u.s. struggle, heroes and model workers from the battlefront of the laotian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, who have come to china for a friendly visit and to attend the may first international labour day celebrations. they expressed thanks to the guests for bringing to the chinese people the happy news of victory from the laotian armymen and people and their militant friendship.

the banquet was permeated throughout with an atmosphere of militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese people and their army and the patriotic laotian armymen and people. many toasts were drunk to the brilliant victories of the people of laos and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

attending the banquet were:

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and other diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other embassy officials; and

general nuon mongkhunvilay of laos and madame nuon mongkhunvilay, and other laotian friends in peking.

huang chih-yung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the general political department of the chinese p.l.a., and delegation leader onsakhan made heart-warming and friendly speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, huang chih-yung warmly praised the heroic laotian people for the brilliant victories they had won under the wise leadership of the laotian patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: since this year began, the heroic laotian armymen and people in coordination with the vietnamese and cambodian people have fought a most splendid battle of annihilation and won a great victory of strategic importance in the campaign of highway 9, wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives and smashing the frenzied invasion of laos by the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. they have thus consolidated and expanded the liberated areas to join the southern and northern parts of laos. in great excitement, the chinese people cheer and learn from you.
we warmly congratulate the fraternal laotian people exclamation

huang chih-yung pointed out: the victories won by the people of laos and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have strongly encouraged and promoted the anti-u.s. revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. the revolutionary mass movement of the american people against the nixon government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination is developing vigorously. beset with contradictions and difficulties both at home and abroad, the nixon government finds the going very tough. however desperately it struggles, u.s. imperialism cannot escape its inevitable destruction.

huang chih-yung expressed the conviction that the people of laos, cambodia and viet nam, rallying closely under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and fighting shoulder to shoulder, will certainly win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

huang chih-yung said: china and laos are close neighbours. in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism, our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and established a profound militant friendship. we, the chinese people, regard the struggle of the laotian people and the other peoples of indochina as our own struggle. their victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are a great encouragement and support to the chinese people. huang chih-yung reiterated: resolutely following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people are determined to provide a powerful backing for the people of laos, viet nam and cambodia and give you all-out support until the u.s. imperialists are driven out of indochina wholly and completely.

ohsakhan, leader of the delegation, said: the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front has come from the forefront of anti-u.s. struggle to china for a friendly visit in an atmosphere of very cordial friendship between the people and armies of laos and china. we are deeply moved by the very cordial and warm reception given us since our arrival.

he expressed gratitude for the chinese people's whole-hearted support to the laotian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. he said: the armymen and people of our country feel honoured and inspired that our great historic victories on the battlefield in lower laos have won the praise of respected chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

ohsakhan pointed out: nixon's frenzied and barbarous scheme of "using asians to fight asians" is ending in failure in our country. despite their desperate struggle, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are sure to meet utter defeat in face of the very close unity of the armymen and people of laos, viet nam and cambodia.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, wang kuo-chuan, han li-yeh, wang yueh-hsi, wang shiao-yi, lu wei-chao, han hsu and wu hsiao-ta; representatives of chinese p.l.a. combat heroes shen chih-hung, lu min and huai shih-chung; militia representatives chang yen-ying and chen fu-han, and others.

CHINA AND MALI

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Minister Sissoko of Mali

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, today held friendly talks with captain charles samba sissoko, leader of the government delegation of mali, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

taking part in the talks on the malian side were members of the malian government delegation robert tiebile n'daw, minister of industrial development and public works; sidi coulibaly, technical adviser to the office of the head of government; and souleymane kouyate, division chief of the planning and statistics bureau; as well as assane guindo, ambassador of mali to china; and yaya diarra, counsellor of the malian embassy.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; as well as comrades yuan hua-ping, ho ying, ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, chu hsien-sung, yang chin-po and li ching-hua, leading members of other departments concerned.

Malian Government Delegation Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the members of the malian government delegation he is leading this morning visited the szuchiching (evergreen) people's commune on the outskirts of peking. they were accompanied on the visit by hsieh hsin-ho, chinese vice-minister of light industry.

when minister charles samba sissoko, malian ambassador to china assane guindo and other distinguished malian guests arrived, chia chun-lin, chairman, and wang tung-wu, vice-chairman, of the the commune revolutionary committee, and others went up to greet them, shaking hands with them cordially.

the welcoming commune members waved the national flags of china and mali and beat drums and gongs. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali exclamation" and "firmly support the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the malian people exclamation"

the distinguished malian guests then heard an account of what the commune had done in revolution and production, and visited the commune's farm machinery and tools repair plant. they also went to commune members' homes where hosts and guests talked cordially and were photographed together.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Comrade V.G. Wilcox Returns to Peking After Visiting Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, returned to peking by train this morning after visiting liaoning province.

comrade wilcox left peking for liaoning on april 26 in the company of comrade tang ming-chao, leading functionary of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china. during his stay in liaoning, comrade wilcox visited the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant, a powder metallurgy plant of heavy industry and a small tractor plant in shenyang, the anshan iron mine, the no. 2 blooming mill and a seamless tubing mill in anshan, and the safety apparatus factory of the hungwei open-cut coal mine in fushun. comrade wilcox was warmly welcomed by the workers wherever he went. leading members of the party organizations and revolutionary committees of the factories and mines told comrade wilcox how the workers grasped revolution and promoted production. comrade wilcox cordially talked with the workers. he congratulated the chinese working class on its achievements made in socialist construction by persisting in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. he encouraged the workers to diligently study mao tsetung thought and constantly win new victories.

during his stay in shenyang, comrade wilcox saw target shooting by militiamen and an art performance by red guards and little red soldiers.

the liaoning provincial committee of the c.p.c. gave a banquet on the evening of april 26 in honour of comrade wilcox.

on his arrival and departure from liaoning, comrade wilcox was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by comrade yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the c.p.c.; comrade wang tsung-chou, secretary of the shenyang municipal committee of the c.p.c., and comrade li shu-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the shenyang municipal committee of the c.p.c., and leading members of the departments concerned kuo pao-chung, cheng hsiang-chiu and other comrades.

on his arrival in peking today, comrade wilcox was welcomed at the railway station by a leading member of the department concerned comrade jen yun-chung, and comrades hsing chu-fang and lao yuan-hui.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean International Travel Service Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

a three-member delegation to china of the international travel service of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. the head of the delegation is pak mun bin and the members are yun kyong un and lyang ui gong.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned ti wen-wei, cheng yu-chu, chang yu, li chuan-chung, wang hsiao-yi, hsu chung-ching and han kuang-yeh.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and choi bong chol, second secretary of the embassy, were present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Peking to Hold "Palestine International Week" from May 3 to 8

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

a "palestine international week" will be held in peking from may 3 to 8 in support of the just struggle of the palestinian and arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism.

during the week a "rally in resolute support of the just struggle of the palestinian and arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism", a photo exhibition on palestine and other activities will be held in peking.

holding of the "palestine international week" was jointly proposed by the league of arab states and the palestine liberation organization. the "palestine international week" will be held in other places in the world, it was learned.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

a sudanese friendship delegation led by brigadier omer mohamed said, under secretary of the ministry of national guidance, arrived here from pyongyang by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the members of the delegation are: mohamed mani ismail, director of the institute of music and drama, and el faki abdel rahman, director of the national theatre.

the distinguished sudanese guests were welcomed at the airport by chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry; and chen chu, director of the information department of the ministry.

also present at the airport were abdalla m. sidahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the sudan in peking; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; and mr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the korean embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 12, 1971 No. 4896

****
* NATIONAL *
****

BASIC-LEVEL PARTY CADRES

Study Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking, Resolutely Maintain "Three Non-Separation"

by

Chang Fu-kuei, Party branch secretary, Tungfanghung brigade, Kaots'un commune, Wenteng hsien, Shantung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1971)

For more than a year, I have assiduously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works in relation to reality and learned some philosophic truths. I am now able to make elementary application of the viewpoint of "one dividing into two," analyze contradictions, tackle problems, and adeptly handle the relationship of the three aspects of non-separation from the masses, non-separation from labor, and simultaneously paying attention to work.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, I participated in leadership work in the provincial revolutionary committee as a representative of the masses. Could I correctly know and deal with myself in view of the change in my duties and the increased work load, so I might continue to preserve the original characteristics of the working people?

At first, I was alert to this question. Subsequently, as time went by I became somewhat negligent, refrained from doing manual labor sometimes, thinking these short omissions would have no great bearing on the question of whether I might change for the worse or not.

During the "9th Congress" of the Party, I personally heard Chairman Mao's great admonition of "three non-separation" from cadres. I was greatly shocked by this and felt that there were some problems in my own ideological make-up. After returning to the production brigade, I studied Chairman Mao's

"On Contradiction" and other relevant teachings, bearing in mind my own problems, realizing that the problems lay with my own lack of correct cognition and that I was carrying three "burdens" ideologically:

The first was the burden of being a "veteran model," which made me substitute the past for the present. I felt that after several decades of going through storms in my life, there would not be any big problem for me, although I could not say that there would not be any small shortcoming. Being misled by such an idea, I sometimes excused myself from doing labor and neglected it whenever I was busy with official work or whenever some people offered to help me with it.

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must not rest on old laurels, but must earn new merits." This shows clearly the dialectical relationship between the past and the present. Being a model can only show past achievement and is no indication of the present or the future state. Substituting the past for the present is to view problems metaphysically.

After raising my understanding, I used past successes as a spur to present actions, promoting my thinking one step further. During last year, I spent over 190 days on doing labor, accounting for over 98 percent of my time with the brigade. My linking up with the masses and with my work showed improvement as compared with the past. This enabled me to realize that a revolutionary should not under any circumstance feel satisfied with his own achievement. Satisfaction with the past is an expression of stagnation and retrogression. We must always bear in mind the major objective of revolution, striving to be a model in continuing to make revolution.

The second was the burden of being a "veteran cadre" and being satisfied with my own work experience without grasping the study of Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Nurtured by Chairman Mao's education, I have worked as a rural cadre for over 20 years, blindly thinking at one time that since I had heard a lot of things and seen a lot of things, my old experience would be sufficient to cope with the situation for quite a while. As a result, my work performance failed to suit new situations from time to time, and some work cost me a great deal of effort but produced little result.

What was the reason for this? Chairman Mao taught us: "The situation is ceaselessly changing. We must study in order to enable our own thinking to suit new situations. Those people who have acquired more understanding of Marxism and who have a relatively strong proletarian standpoint should also study once again, should accept new things, and should study new problems."

Chairman Mao's teaching opened the lock in my mind. Since then, I have always brought Chairman Mao's works with me along with my work tools, studying them wherever I go. As I could read not many characters, I exerted simultaneous efforts to learn cultural reading, learn theories, and direct practical work, scoring some successes.

Take ideological work as an example. After studying Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Chat with people; this method is very good," I adopted a method of opening one lock with one key, proceeded to various households, and visited people, performing work in a meticulous way to cope with different living ideas. This rectified the previous situation of generalization in political work due to the preservation of old experience, and more effectively aroused the activism of the masses of commune members.

Practice enabled me to realize that practical work experience played an important role in acquiring correct knowledge and in doing a good job. If we let past experience become absolute, refrain from studying, refrain from accepting new things, then we shall fail to manage things well and may even carry out an erroneous line. One man's experience, however extensive, has its limits but the development of revolutionary situation is limitless. Mere work experiences cannot substitute for ceaseless knowledge of new things. Only by making a living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to sum up work, and enabling experience to be itemized and systemized, can we stand on a high position to look far, to resist "Leftist" and rightist interferences, and to grasp power wield it well for the proletariat.

The third was the burden of being an "old poor peasant" and "veteran Party member" which substitute plain class affection for consciousness of continuing to make revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. I used to think that my poor origin and good background would not cause me any trouble and problem for the rest of my life. However, facts often contradict my wishes. I used to think that Chairman Mao's affection and kindness was higher than the sky and deeper than the sea, and if the grain production failed to go up then we would have failed Chairman Mao no matter what the reason was. Since my affection for Chairman Mao remained at the level of "repaying his kindness," I used to concentrate my effort on grasping production output whenever I started to work, but the rise in production output was not fast enough as a result of negligence of ideological work.

Through repeated study of Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Grasp revolution, promote production," we put the relationship between production and revolution and between man and things in its proper perspective. We insisted on putting revolution in command of production and in 1970 we achieved a big agricultural bumper harvest, raising the grain yield by 30 percent over that of 1969. This enabled me to realize that only by assiduously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and raising plain class affection to the level of consciousness of class struggle could we lead the masses to advance ceaselessly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking amidst practice, I raised by consciousness of persevering in "three non-separation." But this did not mean there was not any problem. Practice showed that if we failed in handling the relations between manual labor and official work, then it would be impossible to persevere in the "three non-separation." In order to tackle successfully the relations between manual labor and official work, it is necessary to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking conscientiously and to make clear the laws of things.

In the past few years, whenever I was at home, many people came to see me everyday and many letters had to be dealt with by me. Due to the enormous volume of work, the time of my participation in labor was reduced. At first, I failed to pay attention to this problem. One day I went to work in the fields, and the masses said during a chat with me: "Old Chang, you needn't come to do labor. Each one of us can do a little extra work to make up for yours." These words, though expressing their friendly feeling for me, nevertheless reflected some problems in my handling of the relations between manual labor and official work.

Chairman Mao taught us: "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity one-sidedness, and superficiality." That means that we must look at a problem in an all-round way. If a cadre merely devotes his time to farm labor and neglects his official work, then he would not be playing his role as a cadre. If he merely engages in official work and forgets to do manual labor, then he would alienate himself from the masses, and as time goes by, he will lose the original characteristics of the working people. To be a good cadre, we must comply with Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must not separate from the masses, must not separate from production, but must also pay attention to work."

Chairman Mao taught us: "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, I made a check-up of my own ideas and made a careful examination, discovering two aspects which were incompatible with perseverance simultaneously in doing manual labor and the performance of official duties:

First, the notion that the time available everyday and man's energy are both limited, and that it is very natural that paying attention to official work will mean neglect of manual labor and that paying attention to labor will mean neglect of official work.

Second, after the performance of official duties, only a short period of time will be left over sometimes. I usually felt that it was not worthwhile to do manual labor with so little time available and would rather dispose of some miscellaneous matters. This left me with very little long periods of time for labor and wasted shorter periods of time.

To cope with this problem, I once again studied "On Contradiction," realizing that both manual labor and official work were to be performed and arranged by man, and that the power of initiative was grasped in the hands of man. If we fully understood the significance of "three non-separation," then we should be able to devise methods to make good arrangements for official work and manual labor.

In order to tackle this problem, I paid attention to observing the initial and final situations of things during the course of practice. Through practice, knowledge, practice again and knowledge again, I finally grasped a number of laws, and discovered a number of methods to tackle the contradictions:

First, the need to improve the leadership work style conscientiously. At one time, our brigade reported the occurrence of such a situation: Whenever I was at home, everybody waited for me to manage large things and small things. This phenomenon on the one side expressed everybody's confidence in me and respect for me; while on the other hand it also reflected that my democratic work style was questionable and that I failed to give full play to the role of collective leadership. Thereupon, I took the initiative to struggle against self-interest and criticize revisionism among the cadres and the masses, earnestly urging everybody to criticize and supervise my work. At the same time, we held study classes, conscientiously organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, encouraging them to bear in mind the over-all situation, boldly perform official duties, and establish the idea of assuming the responsibility of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship with every word and every action. Thus, the activism of the "whole squad" was aroused, enabling everybody to perform official duties and everybody to manage things. I could have more time to take part in labor, and the performance of official work was improved.

Second, the necessity of developing the spirit of "eking out" time in order to enable us to grasp all spare-time for participation in labor. Whenever I returned from attending a conference, I would go to the field first to labor awhile, even if the time available was only enough to smoke one filling of the water pipe. Besides, during the time of my doing labor, I would utilize intervals of recess to dispose of problems arising from my official work. During the time of official work, I would utilize intervals of recess to take part in labor for awhile. I exerted efforts so as not to neglect either labor or official work.

I have learned from the course of practice that the key to the correct handling of the contradiction between labor and official work lies with successful study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. The grasp of material dialectics will enable us to grasp the power of initiative. When work is busy, it is necessary to grasp laws so as not to neglect labor, and when time is short, it is necessary to eke out time. Otherwise, we shall be liable to become busy men in official work, idle men in labor, and foolish men in politics.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Advance Continuously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Experience of the "Red 2nd Company of Steel" of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command in conducting education on revolutionary traditions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1971)

"Develop the revolutionary traditions, win still greater glory." The "Red 2nd Company of Steel" of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching and constantly and penetratingly carries out education on revolutionary traditions by using the history of the Army and the history of the company. As a result, the excellent revolutionary traditions of our Army have been developed and the revolutionized and militant building of the company has been greatly promoted. This company has been rated a four-good company for eight years in succession and chosen a pace-setter of four-good companies under the PLA Wuhan Command.

Taking Education in Revolutionary Traditions As A Compulsory Subject

The "Red 2nd Company of Steel" was a company of the old Red Army brought up personally by Chairman Mao and had as its first commander Vice Chairman Lin. During the period of the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, Chairman Mao sent a representative of the Party to this company to establish a system governing political work and to experimentally enforce the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention." For a long time, under the direct command of Vice Chairman Lin, this company closely followed Chairman Mao in fighting north and south of the country and took part in the 25,000 li Long March, the Battle of P'inghsingkuan, the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, and the battle to liberate Hainan Island. It won the glorious titles of "An All-Round Model Company" during the Long March and of the "Company of Steel" during the battle in the western part of Liaoning Province. Vice Chairman Lin paid particular attention to the growth of this company. On January 2, 1959, he visited this company and gave it an inscription, exhorting it to "advance and progress continuously."

Firmly bearing in mind the kind instruction given by Vice Chairman Lin, the 2nd company has inherited and developed the revolutionary traditions and firmly and unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, continuously achieving new successes in its development.

The Party branch of the 2nd company consciously takes the education in the revolutionary traditions as an important part of the content of the education in ideology and political lines and perseveres in talking about revolutionary traditions every year, every month and every day. As soon as new fighters join the company, they are educated in the revolutionary traditions; when old fighters retire from the army, they bring away with them

the revolutionary traditions of our Army and popularize them everywhere they go. On festivals and other memorial days, the education in revolutionary traditions is taken as a compulsory subject and all fighters are taught not to forget their origin. In the course of carrying out tasks, the education in revolutionary traditions is taken as a lesson of mobilization guiding all fighters to strive to accomplish their new tasks.

The Party branch also compiles a new history of the company, collects documents and other historic materials and sets up a room for the exhibition of the company's history. Whenever a latest directive of Chairman Mao is issued, or on important occasions, the fighters come to the exhibition room and are educated in revolutionary traditions.

Usually, in conjunction with their concrete work, they carry out activities of "thinking about the company's history, recalling the company's traditions and learning from the heroes whenever a problem is met." This gives rise to the strong political atmosphere of everyone learning the traditions and talking about the traditions when meeting a problem. This insures that Chairman Mao's line of army building is carried out on a solid basis in the company. The comrades say: "We talk about the revolutionary traditions every day, bear in mind Chairman Mao's line of army building and will never change our course even in a storm. The people's army will be red for ten thousand generations to come."

Putting Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Education in Revolutionary Traditions

In the past, when carrying out education in traditions, the 2nd company always remained at the stage of talking about the history of the revolution and the deeds of the combat heroes. The cadres and fighters were deeply touched when they heard this, but they still could not heighten their ideological consciousness rationally. Upon discovering this state of affairs, the Party branch promptly summed up its experience and insisted on putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the whole course of the education in traditions. In the course of talking about the revolutionary traditions of the company, Chairman Mao's ideas of army building were taken as the guide; in the course of talking about the heroic deeds, stress was laid on talking about the heroes' consciousness in acting in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way, every time the fighters were educated in traditions, they studied a basic viewpoint of Chairman Mao and went one step forward in increasing their ideological consciousness. This helped the cadres and the fighters in deepening their understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During field camping one day, the company was already some 10 li away from a village when a comrade of the cooking squad discovered that he had not returned to the masses a ladle he had borrowed from them. Most comrades were then of the opinion that it should be returned immediately, while some others showed hesitation because of the long distance to be covered in returning the ladle. Upon discovering this question, the Party branch first led the comrades of the cooking squad to learn a story of the

company during the Long March: When the company passed by a temple, it discovered a bag of chingko flour the masses had dropped behind. The comrades of the company already had nothing to eat for the past few days, but they tried to return the bag of flour to its owner by all possible means. This not only cemented the relationship between the Red Army and the masses, but also disproved the class enemies' slander and vilification of the Red Army.

The comrades of the cooking squad, bearing this incident in mind, reviewed the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" laid down by Chairman Mao. They realized that a ladle was a small matter but violation of the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" was a serious matter and keeping the ladle would encroach upon the interests of the masses. Accordingly, developing the excellent traditions of the old Red Army and braving the extreme cold and the sandstorm, they returned the ladle to the masses.

During the long periods of revolutionary civil wars, large groups of heroes and models emerged from the 2nd company. During the period of the war of liberation alone, 167 winners of awards for meritorious services and combat heroes had shown themselves. These heroic and exemplary personalities grew up with the nourishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought. When talking about the feats of these heroic and exemplary personalities, the 2nd company would vigorously extol the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, urging the cadres and the fighters to make more strenuous efforts to study Chairman Mao's works.

One night, the 2nd company took part in a fight to put out a raging fire. Following the example of the combat heroes, each of the cadres and the fighters applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in commanding the fight, running to where there was danger and dashing into a spot where the fire was intense. Despite his illness, fighter Hsieh Ho-ken took part in the fight. He was hit two times on the head by burning wooden blocks. At the time, he recalled the heroic deed of Teng Chan-shan, a "hero of steel," who had his right arm and both legs torn in an explosion of an enemy gun shell in a battle and yet went on fighting and holding his position. He was filled with tremendous strength. He fell many times but he stood up each time and fought against the intense fire. Comrades of the whole company fought against the fire for two hours and eventually put it out, protecting the people's lives and their property. They were given a collective merit, third grade, by the higher level.

Cadres Are the Key Link in Carrying Out Education on Revolutionary Traditions Well

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." The Party branch of the 2nd company has learned from practice that the cadres are the key link in carrying out education on revolutionary traditions well. For this reason, in carrying out education on revolutionary traditions, it first takes a firm hold of the education for cadres and often organizes them to study conscientiously the teachings of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin about inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions and, taking

Chairman Mao's works and the two "Resolutions" as the basic teaching material, to study repeatedly our Army's excellent revolutionary traditions, so as to increase their political consciousness continuously. When carrying out three-support and two-military tasks, the cadres would study our Army's three major tasks and its purpose of serving the people heart and soul, firmly side with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enthusiastically support the revolutionary mass movements.

During training in combat preparedness, they learn our Army's political work system, development of democracy in the three main fields and the "three-eight" style of work, persevere in giving prominence to proletarian politics and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of military training.

During training in field camping, they learn our Army's style of supporting the government and cherishing the people, respecting the cadres and cherishing the soldiers and the Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention, and promote the unity between the army and the people and between officers and men.

When carrying out urgent and arduous tasks, they would study our Army's history of war and heroic deeds and, following the examples of the revolutionary forerunners, develop the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and take exemplary action in leading the company to accomplish the tasks.

Because the Party branch educates the cadres in revolutionary traditions, the cadres greatly increase their consciousness in taking over and handing down the traditions. Before leaving the army and when handing over their duties, the old cadres also hand over the traditions; when new cadres are promoted and take over the new posts, they also take over the traditions. This has become a system in the 2nd company. Thus, it is possible to make sure that "revolutionary traditions will be handed down to future generations."

Ever since the time when Vice Chairman Lin was its first commander, the 2nd company has already had 35 commanders; its post of instructor also has changed hands 39 times from the first Party representative to its present instructor. With the membership of the leading group changing continuously, our Army's excellent traditions are handed down from one generation to another and developed continuously in the 2nd company.

A former company commander served in the company for more than four years. He inherited and developed our Army's glorious tradition of giving prominence to politics and was praised by others as "political company commander." When he was transferred to another post and handed over his duties to his successor, he and the succeeding company commander conscientiously studied the two "Resolutions" and reviewed the excellent tradition of our Army and the 2nd company in firmly and unswervingly giving prominence to proletarian politics. The new company commander deeply realized that

the excellent revolutionary tradition of giving prominence to politics must not be forgotten for even a single day. As the former company commander did, he took the lead in giving prominence to proletarian politics and tightly grasped the basic link of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate, train and remold man.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

Let the Concepts of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought on the Proletarian Revolution and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Take Root Firmly in the Mind

- How, by holding a study class and organizing the cadres engaged in leadership work on the 3-support and 2-military front to carry out conscientious reading, the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Air Force heightens their initiative in fighting for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 29, 1971)

The Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Air Force has recently opened a study class and organized the cadres engaged in leadership work on the 3-support and 2-military front to study conscientiously the great theories of Marxism-Leninism on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the comprehension of our Party's basic line throughout the whole historical period of socialism as laid down by Chairman Mao, and further heighten their awareness in doing 3-support and 2-military work well for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The comrades who attend the study class are mostly those who have served for a longer period of time on the 3-support and 2-military front and have made contributions and acquired some experience in winning victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the study class, they study such Marxist-Leninist works as "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France" and "The State and Revolution" as well as relevant works of Chairman Mao, and in association with reality use their minds for careful deliberation, with emphasis on mastering the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to better direct the practice of struggle.

Marx pointed out: "Class struggle will naturally lead to proletarian dictatorship." Lenin pointed out: "Only people who recognize class struggle and at the same time recognize the proletarian dictatorship could be considered Marxists." Cadres engaged in leadership work on the 3-support and 2-military front have studied such teachings of Marx and Lenin in the study class as well as our Party's basic line throughout the whole historical period of socialism as laid down by Chairman Mao, and looking back on the history of the international Communist movement, deeply realized that the question of recognition or non-recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat was historically the focal point of the repeated struggles waged by Marxists against the various forms and shapes of revisionism. In association with the practice of struggle in 3-support and 2-military work and from the shocking facts of class struggle revolving around the question of political power, they have been able to analyze the new peculiarities of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By means of such studies, looking back through the hundred and more years of history and laterally across various current aspects, they are able to understand more deeply the repeated teachings of Chairman Mao on the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They resolutely declared, "We 3-support and 2-military personnel have to shoulder the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and we must let the concepts of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the proletarian revolution and on the dictatorship of the proletariat take root firmly in our minds, never forget class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat and always advance along the Marxist-Leninist line as laid down by Chairman Mao.

In the study class the army representatives on the revolutionary committee of Tantung May 18 Tractor Machine Parts Plant have conscientiously summed up the lessons from the positive as well as the negative aspects in the grasping of the class struggle since the inauguration of the revolutionary committee of the plant. After the revolutionary committee was set up, they firmly grasped the class struggle which led to a new situation appearing in both revolution and production.

For some time,however, under the prevailing excellent situation, some of the comrades were busy with grasping the trial manufacture of a new product and slackened up on class struggle. As a result a handful of class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to become active, thereby causing both revolution and production to suffer.

By means of this study and summing up, comrades of the Party committee were able to further heighten their theoretical understanding and strengthen their concept of the class struggle and the struggle of the lines.

In the study class, the Political Commissar of the unit directed everybody to study the series of teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and their high evaluation of the people's revolutionary initiative, to look back on the historical experience of the Paris Commune, and to discuss openly the great role played by the people in history. Everybody profoundly realized that in order for the proletariat to seize power and to win victory in the revolution, they must unite with the masses and rely on the masses. Even after proletarian power is established, in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is still the need to unite with and rely on the masses, and from there to further heighten the consciousness of relying on the masses to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation well.

There is a textile mill which formerly used to be a local "hard spot" unit. Under the spiritual guidance of the Party's "9th Congress" a profound change took place in the features of both revolution and production. In the study class, the army representatives on the revolutionary committee of the mill studied the thesis of Marx and Engels, "Historical activities are the business of the masses," and studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," grasped again the brilliant thinking of the teachers of the proletarian revolution on historical materialism, and realized that in the international

communist movement, two diametrically opposing attitudes, reflecting the two fundamentally antagonistic views, had always existed in regard to the revolutionary mass movement, and that was the struggle between historical materialism and historical idealism. The reason why this textile mill became in the past a "hard spot" was due to its failure to fully mobilize the masses to impose dictatorship on a small handful of class enemies.

Proceeding from the basic concept of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on historical materialism, they studied again the line on unity and victory laid down by Chairman Mao at the "9th Congress" and obtained a deeper comprehension. They said, "The line laid down by Chairman Mao at the '9th Congress' has pointed out clearly to us the road to winning new and greater victories. We must in the 3-support and 2-military work firmly believe in the masses, and rely on them, unite with all the forces that could possibly be united with, organize a large and formidable army of revolution and struggle actively for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In order to carry out the task for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat to the various basic levels, what should be the main link to grasp? In the study class, the Political Commissar of the unit has directed one and all to link up the realization of revolutionization of the leading body with the study of the relevant teachings of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to enable everybody to further understand that in order to carry out the task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the various basic levels, the key lies in carrying out revolutionization of the leading body well and the organization of a revolutionized leading body linked with the masses.

Everybody deeply felt that as a representative of the Army serving in a principal leading post in the revolutionary committee, one should bear a heavy responsibility for carrying out the revolutionized building of the revolutionary committees at various levels well, and through that to further strengthen the initiative in taking the lead to carry out ideological revolutionization well.

The revolutionary leadership group of an industrial bureau once failed to grasp the ideological revolutionization of its leading body firmly. The army representative in the principal leadership post of the bureau's leading body immediately studied the thesis, "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations, no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas" in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" with everyone, and studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching of "the change in world outlook is something fundamental."

By means of the study, members of the leading body of the bureau were able to further understand that only by establishing a proletarian world outlook could one be able to consciously struggle for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat all one's life. Everybody heightened his initiative in stepping up the remolding of his world outlook, raised the ideological

revolutionization of the leading body to the same plane as the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration for understanding and implemented new measures for carrying out ideological revolutionization well, which effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of the "squad members" and resulted in the situation of revolution and production in the bureau to become better and better.

*　　*　　*

RAW MATERIALS

Fight A Battle for Mining, Build A Base of Material Resources

- Investigation of the development of raw and semi-finished material industries in Wuhsi municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 29, 1971)

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Develop the mining industry," and working under the leadership of the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee and the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Wuhsi municipality, Kiangsu Province, have fully aroused the masses and adopted effective measures to make use of the resources in the vicinity to build a base area of raw materials and to vigorously develop the raw and semi-finished material industries. Remarkable results have been achieved in this concern. Since the third quarter of 1969, twelve pairs of coal shafts have been built, of which eight pairs have been put into operation one after another. At the same time, a new iron mine has also been built and four blast furnaces have been newly built or have resumed production. The development of these raw and semi-finished material industries has enabled the whole municipality to provide itself with a greater part of the coal and charcoal it needs and also has helped in gradually raising the level of self-sufficiency in iron and steel industry.

Wuhsi municipality is a medium-sized industrial city with the processing industry as its main undertaking. Practice in the past year and more shows that developing the mining industry and building a base area of raw materials with greater, faster, better and more economical results in a city of processing industry brings fast results in developing industrial production. In 1970, the total value of industrial production in Wuhsi municipality increased by 30 percent as compared with that in 1969, creating the record level; the production value in the first quarter of this year again increased by 62 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. Meanwhile, various lines of trade have vigorously supported the building of the base area of raw materials and unfolded technical innovation, thereby heightening the level of productive techniques and quickly eliminating the backwardness in the manufacture of mining equipment and in other industries.

Arouse the Masses and Organize Various Lines of Trade To Aid the Building of the Mining Industry

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Wuhsi municipality have aroused the masses of various lines of trade to tap potentials. Very soon they have amassed a great quantity of manpower and material resources to aid the building of the base area of raw materials in various aspects. Thus, the coal industry and the iron and steel industry increase their output very quickly.

On the basis of insuring fulfillment of the tasks of production, the whole municipality breaks down the barriers between different lines of trade, makes unified arrangements for productive forces and, in the first place, provides the essential technical equipment for building the base area of raw materials. There are very few factories in Wuhsi municipality which manufacture mining equipment and the products are not in complete sets. In a short period of time, it is impossible to obtain the mining equipment of various sorts from the state nor is it possible for the factories to produce such equipment.

In view of this situation, Wuhsi municipality fully taps the potentials of various lines of trade and organizes technical forces for the manufacture of mining and metallurgical equipment in the form of socialist mass cooperation. Ever since the initiation of the building of the base area of raw materials, mass cooperation has been brought into effect on two occasions. One is the mass cooperation for the manufacture of equipment for coal mining, the other is the mass cooperation for the manufacture of metallurgical equipment. A few dozen units take part in the cooperation each time. During the mass cooperation, various lines of trade and big and small factories overcome their own shortcomings by learning from one another's strong points, support one another, and vigorously carry out technical innovation. They have manufactured sufficient mining equipment to meet the current needs of mining with regard to quantity and variety. Many of their products belong to a very advanced technical level.

For example, an imported explosion-proof rectifying relay formerly used in a coal mine weighed 50 kilograms each and was not very convenient to use. The workers and technicians of Wuhsi Machine Tools and Electrical Appliances Plant innovated this product technically. Now this relay weighs only 5 kilograms each. The miners find it handy and convenient to use.

In Wuhsi municipality, cadres and workers have been transferred from various lines of trade to form special contingents in coal mining and in the iron and steel industry. Besides, the enthusiasm of various lines of trade is also brought into full play and some items of construction are assigned to various lines of trade in accordance with their special characteristics and strength.

For example, Hsinfang Iron Mine now has three mining areas. For the purpose of heightening the level of mechanization, a unified plan is drawn up charging the three factories of heavy industry, light industry and silk textile industry with the manufacture and installation of the mechanical equipment needed. In coal mining, some coal pits of a bigger scale and having relatively complicated technical requirements are built by some special contingents; the small coal shafts generally are built by fighting a "people's war," and each line of trade takes full responsibility for building a coal shaft, builds a shaft where conditions permit, conducts open-cut mining if a shaft cannot be built for the time being and then builds the shaft when conditions ripen, and when capital construction in these shafts has been completed, they are handed over to special contingents for operation. This greatly quickens the building of the base area of raw materials.

Since September last year, small coal shafts have been built by lines of trade dealing with city planning, light chemical industry and heavy industry, by the poor and lower-middle peasants in suburban areas, and by the "May 7" cadre school run by the municipal revolutionary committee. The average monthly output of these coal shafts is more than one-third of the coal output of the municipality.

Persevere in the Policy of Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

In the course of building the base area of raw materials, should we lay undue emphasis on things ostentatious and foreign and practice extravagance and waste, or should we found an enterprise through self-reliance and hard struggle? This is an expression of the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere and also a crucial problem of whether or not we achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a base area of raw materials. The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Wuhsi municipality have paid close attention to this problem at the very beginning. They repeatedly teach the cadres and the masses taking part in the building of the base area of raw materials to uphold the revolutionary traditions of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to continuously eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thereby heightening their consciousness in taking the road of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Now, "use every copper in a place where it is most needed" has become the fighting slogan of the cadres and the masses who build Wuhsi municipality into a base area of raw materials through hard struggle. When using the funds, as between the inside and the outside of the coal shaft, they first make sure to meet the needs of the first line of production inside the coal shaft. In carrying out construction on the ground surface and in drawing up productive measures and livelihood measures, we first guarantee fulfillment of the productive measures. In building the essential livelihood facilities, we persevere in the principle of adopting means appropriate to the simple and crude conditions and obtaining materials locally, pay every attention to practicing economy and try to do more work with less money.

When preparations were made for the building of a coal mine, the construction of a plant of a so-called "standard design" for repairing mining machines was put up for study. This project would need a capital investment of more than two million yuan. When this plan was handed to the cadres and the masses for discussion, they unanimously pointed out that this was a plan seeking things gigantic, modern and complete, requiring much money but producing slow results. The leadership revised this plan many times in accordance with their opinions, making alterations so that indigenous equipment was made by the workers self-reliantly to replace the complete set of new equipment supplied by the state according to the original plan, and some workshops were built with bricks and wood instead of reinforced concrete, thereby greatly reducing the investment required. As a result, only 600,000 yuan and three months' time were needed to build this plant.

The cadres and the masses also practice economy and use substitutes and try all possible means to lower the consumption of auxiliary building materials. In the main tunnels in the coal mines which have been put into operation, the wooden props have been totally replaced by metal or cement ones. The workers also improve the props on the ground surface where coal is mined and, where possible, recollected the wooden props for further use, thereby greatly reducing the consumption of timber. In various coal mines in the whole municipality, this year's consumption of wooden props dropped by 38 percent as compared with that of last year, and was below the level set by the state. As in the case of wooden props, the consumption of electric power and other auxilitary materials also has lowered. Since October last year, all coal pits which have been put into operation have stopped losing money and being damaged. This propels the development of the building of the coal mines.

Breaking Down Foreign Rules and Building the Mines With Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

"Develop the mining industry and build up a base area of raw materials"--this is an item of new work for Wuhsi municipality. It lacks experience and the development of the situation of industrial production also calls for the putting of the mines into operation with greater, faster, better and more economical results. How should this contradiction be resolved? The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Wuhsi municipality do not follow foreign rules to the letter. Instead, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching "The masses have endless creative power," they fully trust and rely on the masses, pool their wisdom and, adopting measures appropriate to local conditions, reasonably solve the problems met in various links of design, construction work and production, building the mines at high speed.

The East No. 4 Shaft of Poshan Coal Mine is an advanced model of this municipality in building a coal shaft with greater, faster, better and more economical results. When designing the location of the mouth of the shaft, some technicians put forward the first plan which was based on the "foreign conventions." This plan only considered the so-called "direction of the coal seam" and the mouth of the shaft was located in a paddy field. In this way, a tunnel of 380 meters long had to be dug and, in addition, more than 20 mow of fertile fields was requisitioned for use, more than 20 residential houses had to be dismantled, the state had to invest more money in this shaft and construction of this shaft would take more time. At the time, after a discussion, some people put forward a second plan, suggesting opening the mouth of the shaft beside a stream. This shortened the shaft by 70 meters, but the mouth of the shaft was low and near a reservoir and, therefore, was unsafe.

Later, the leadership of this mine studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable," and set up a "three-in-one" group with old workers as its mainstay and with revolutionary cadres and technicians taking part in it.

This group got together with the cadres of the local communes and brigades and the poor and lower-middle peasants to make surveys on the spot. It also let the masses discuss the problems about the direction of the coal seam, the topography of the surroundings and the size of the mouth of the shaft, and asked him to make rationalized proposals. On the basis of the opinions extensively sought from among the masses, a third plan was drawn up. According to this plan, the mouth of the shaft was located on a hill slope. Coal could be mined by digging a tunnel of only 180 meters long. Moreover, safety was insured, transportation was easy, and the area of fertile fields requisitioned for use diminished by 2.3 mow.

In the course of building the shaft, the workers again displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. They drew up designs, carried out construction work and installed equipment by their own efforts, saving a big amount of capital outlay and greatly quickening the speed of construction. The shaft was brought into operation the same year its construction started.

Another problem met by Wuhsi municipality in building the mines at high speed was that there were few skilled workers. Whether in a coal mine or an iron mine, about 90 percent of the workers were new hands. How should this problem be solved? The leadership of the mines realized that the key to training the new workers into skilled workers as quickly as possible lay in carrying out ideological and political work well among the new workers, who, when having high political consciousness, would quickly learn the techniques and become skilled workers. With this end in view, as soon as the new workers came to a mine, the leaders at all levels first called upon them to learn from the Liberation Army and educated them in the class struggle and the line struggle, enabling them to understand deeply that their vigorously developing the mining industry today and going a few hundred meters deep under the ground to extract coal was needed for the socialist construction and was a solid action in defending and carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Consequently, the new workers increased their sense of responsibility in extracting coal for the revolutionary cause. When the new workers had heightened their ideological consciousness, the old workers taught them to master the knowledge of safety in production and led them to work in the shaft, so that they worked and learned simultaneously, helped and learned from one another, and continuously summed up experience. Very soon the new workers would grasp the technique of tunneling and coal extracting and become the main force in production, meeting the needs of building a mine at high speed.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

* * *

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Join 500,000 Revolutionary People and Foreign Friends in Peking May Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao mounted the tienanmen rostrum this evening to join the working class and other working people in the capital and foreign friends from the five continents in jubilantly celebrating the festival of unity for struggle of the workers of the world -- may first, international labour day.

filled with the joy of triumph, 500,000 revolutionary people in the capital attended the grand festivities this evening. red flags fluttered in the breeze over tienanmen square, which was ablaze with lights and presented a revolutionary scene of unity for struggle. a giant portrait of chairman mao hung on the tienanmen gate. giant portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin flanked the square. four big slogan-towers stood in the southern part of the square, reading "long live may 1, international labour day exclamation" "long live marxism exclamation" "long live leninism exclamation" and "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation" in front of the monument to the heroes of the people was a big illuminated slogan: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

at 8 p.m., the band struck up "the east is red". the great teacher chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao mounted the tienanmen rostrum. glowing with health and in high spirits, chairman mao cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests and repeatedly waved to the masses of people. at this time, the rostrum and the vast tienanmen square became a scene of jubilation. the workers, peasants and soldiers waved their red-covered copies of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and cheered continuously "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

among the distinguished guests with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the tienanmen rostrum attending the evening festivities were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth;

princess fatemeh pahlavi of the kingdom of iran; madame leila hoveyda, wife of the iranian prime minister;

and madame rahim khan, wife of air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, who is accompanying the princess on her visit;

nguyen duy trinh, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam;

captain charles samba sissoko, leader of the government delegation of the republic of mali and member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and co-operation; and robert tiebile n'daw, member of the delegation and minister of industrial development and public works;

v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand;

thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

kim myong son, leader of the delegation to china of the general federation of trade unions of korea and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea;

bato karafili, first secretary of the tepelene district committee of the albanian party of labour; and edip oneri; and

ohsakhan, leader of the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front.

with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the tienanmen rostrum for the evening festivities were:

members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames with the exception of absentees on account of work or sickness): yeh chun, yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, chu teh, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, wu fa-hsien, chang chun-chiao, chiu hui-tso, chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan, huang yung-sheng and tung pi-wu; and alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee: chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing.

present on the tienanmen rostrum were also:

vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee: chen yi, hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen;

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking: yu sang, wang hung-kun, wang ping-chang, wang shu-sheng, wang shou-tao, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, teng tzu-hui, teng ying-chao, lung shu-chin, kuang jen-nung, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, hua kuo-feng, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, li chiang, li chen, li shui-ching, li fu-chun, wu teh, wu jui-lin, chang tsai-chien, chang tien-yun, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang ting-cheng, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, chou chien-jen, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, kuo mo-jo, ni chih-fu, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, tseng shan, peng shao-hui, su yu, saifudin, tsai chang, fang yi, yu tai-chung, liu hsi-yao, chu kuang-ya, chen hua-tang, wu chung, chang shih-chung, chang ling-pin, chang hsiu-chuan, yang chun-sheng, lo yuan-fa, chao chi-min, hsu chih, chien hsueh-sen, kuo yu-feng, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, huang chih-yung, yen chung-chuan and lan yi-nung;

vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme;

vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: fu tso-yi and li teh-chuan.

as the festivities started, multi-coloured fireworks rose skyward and the loudspeakers repeatedly broadcast revolutionary songs including "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", "ode to the socialist motherland", "people of the world are sure to win" and "we are marching on a great road".

workers, peasants, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals from peking factories, villages, government offices and schools and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army formed many dancing rings on the spacious tienanmen square. to the joyful melodies, they perfomed around a hundred items of songs and dances including "mao tsetung thought shines with radiance", "brilliant rays of the spirit of the ninth party congress", "long live the paris commune", "acclaim the may 20 statement", "nail the spectacular victory on highway 9" and "harvest dance". they also performed episodes from "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "raid on the white tiger regiment", "the red detachment of women" and other model revolutionary theatrical works. full of revolutionary aspirations, the crowds heartily cheered china's great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction and the great victories won by the revolutionary

people of the world in their united struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. they expressed their determination to rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, deepen the education in ideology and political line, continue to carry out the fighting tasks set forth at the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and win new victories to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china and the convocation of the fourth national people's congress. they also pledged to carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, strengthen their great unity with the people throughout the world and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

more than two thousand foreign friends from over 60 countries and regions on the five continents joined the people in the capital in the joyous festivities. bringing to the chinese people the friendship of the people of various countries of the world, they were accorded a warm welcome by the revolutionary people of peking. in the evening festivities people shouted the slogans: "salute the genuine marxist-leninist fraternal parties and organizations of various countries exclamation" "salute the genuine marxist-leninists of various countries exclamation" "salute the revolutionary people of various countries exclamation" "firmly support the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples exclamation" "firmly support the struggle of the working class and revolutionary people of various countries in north america, europe and oceania exclamation" "working men of all countries, unite exclamation proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite exclamation" "all peace-loving countries and peoples who are subject to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, unite and resolutely oppose the power politics of the two super-powers exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

as the evening festivities wound up, the revolutionary masses in the square danced "people of the world are sure to win" to the accompaniment of the militant song "the east wind is roaring and the battle drums are rolling. in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the people who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people."

fireworks displays were also held at the peking workers' stadium, shihchingshan and chungkuantsun this evening.

other foreign friends attending the evening festivities on the tienanmen rostrum were:

prince norodom yuvaneath, son of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, and madame yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; general duong sam ol, minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon and thiounn prasith, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c.; van piny, vice-minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame var piny; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan;

members of the entourage of princess fatemeh pahlavi of the kingdom of iran: architect kamran tabatabai diba; amir massoud mirfakhrai, member of the prime minister's office; and hossein amir sadeghi, photographer of the imperial court;

desire trifaux, secretary of the central committee of the communist party of belgium (marxist-leninist); and yves pechon, member of the central committee, and secretary of the brussels regional committee, of the communist party of belgium (marxist-leninist);

members of the government delegation of the republic of mali: sidi coulibaly, technical adviser to the office of the head of government; and souleymane kouyate, division chief of the planning and statistics bureau;

brigadier omer mohamed said, leader of the sudanese friendship delegation and under-secretary of the ministry of national guidance of the sudan; and members of the delegation: mohamed mani ismail, director of the institute of music and drama; and el faki abdel rahman, director of the national theatre;

members of the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front: nang southra, nang say, thao khamdy, thao khamhom and thao khamlieng;

members of the delegation to china of the general federation of trade unions of korea: pak gon chan, chairman of the central committee of the union of light industry workers of korea; kim su ik, a division head of the international department of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea; kang chung sil, spinning worker at the pyongyang textile mill, labour hero; and liu yong mun, third secretary of the korean embassy in china;

tran diep, leader of the visiting group from the ministry of mechanical engineering and metallurgy of the democratic republic of viet nam and vice-minister of mechanical engineering and metallurgy; hong ky, deputy leader of the

group and vice-minister of mechanical engineering and metallurgy; and nguyen thi hung, chairman of the control committee of the ministry of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam;

herminio garcia lazo, leader of the cuban government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade;

jose nsue eyama, leader of the equatorial guinean trade delegation and mayor of ebebiyin;

air commodore kamal ahmad, commandant of the staff college of the pakistan air force; and group captain harrison m.c. misra, s.k., deputy commandant of the college;

edward bull, leader of the australia-china society may day delegation to china and secretary of waterside trade union federation, victoria state;

teruaki sakata, secretary general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters; toshio kurihara, leader of the second japan-china agricultural exchange delegation to china; katsuyoshi kuribayashi, leader of the workers' study group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); tokuo sato, leader of the japanese workers' friendship delegation to china of fukushima prefecture; and kisei fujita, leader of the japanese kansai workers' second study group to china;

friends from the people's republic of the congo: raymond n'golo and maxime n'debeka;

peruvian journalists manuel jesus orbegozo, antonio meza cuadra and german carnero;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and mrs. djawoto;

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau;

american friends frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler, pat adler, william h. hinton and mrs. hinton;

friendly canadian personage chester alvin ronning;

french friends doctor georges pathe and madame pathe, doctor armand riche and madame therese le roux;

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and their wives; and l.f. ilyichev, head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question; and v.i. lubin, deputy head of the delegation.

also present on the tienanmen rostrum were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army:

chen chi-teh, hsiao chien-fei, wang fu-chih, yang yin-sheng, lo ching-chang, hu pei-wen, chen fu-chu, chien chiang, tsao cheng, li wei, mo chun-ho, chang ching-hua, sung teng-hua, chai cheng-wen, meng ping, liang hsi-chang, yen chi-lien, tien wei-hsin, wang ti-kang, li pao-chi, wei po-ting, lu tsun-fu, chang chih, liao chu-chiang, wang hsi-ke, chen pang, chang hsien-yueh, yen chun, feng yung-shun, tai chin-chuan, chen nien-ti, hsu pin, kao wen-chih, yuan hua-ping, kuei shao-chung, cheng kun-yuan, han yi-fu, sung kun, chin lai-chuan, chiang han-ching, chou hsi-han, pan yen, chang ching-yi, wang cheng-chu, ma chin-chang, shen chen-tung, li chang-ju, yu hsiao-hung, kuei shao-pin, yuan yi-fen, chang chien-kun, liang pu, ho chen-ya, liao kuan-hsien, liu chin-ping, yang ching, yu wen, lan wen-chao, kuang yu-min, wu hsin-chuan, chung hui, kung tsung-chou, sung cheng-chih, ting pen-chun, kuo chao, wu lieh, chen fa-hung, liao cheng-mei, fu hsien-hui, wang ting, yen chia-an, yu ching-shan, li chia-yi, sung ching-sheng, lin pin, chung jen-fang, chao chieh, huang tsu-hua, yao kuo-min, yang kun-shan, yu ting, li chen, hu chi-tsai, wang yao-nan, tsui ping, liu yueh-sheng, sung wei-shih, lo hua-sheng, peng hai-kuei, pieh tsu-hou, hsiao chun-hsien, liu chin-hsuan, lan ting-hui, kuo yen-lin, wang kuei-teh, wang hung-chuan, chou shih-chung, li tung-han, lung chen-piao, chou yung, chen wan-lan, tsui lun, huang ping, fan yang-chun, wu chao-tung, chung fu-hsiang, chang kai, lo shun-cnu, su tsai-shan, wei tung-tai, li fu-tse, liang chun, chang chih-yi, ma ching-shan, peng fang-fu, huo chia-lin, li tsai-wu, chou shao-ming, liu chung, nieh chi-feng, yang chen, tung chao, yen kuei-yao, ho kuang-hua, kao ti-chien, hsiang chung-hua, peng fu-chiu, han shuang-ting, li ju-hung, wu hsien-en, hsiao wen-chiu, chang yun-lung, sung yu-lin, ma wei-hua, wang yi, wang chen-hsiang, chang nan-sheng, wu tai, chen hsiang, wang meng, chang cheng-kuang, hsu kuang-yu, tung yung-ching, li chi-tai, liu shao-wen, liu fu, chung hui-kun, li chung-chi, pan yung-ti, tseng shao-tung, tsou ping-kuang, chang chen, tien wei-yang, chi cnien-chai, ho lin-chao, chu liang-tsai, wang tzu-feng, yang kuang-li and hsieh cheng-jung;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and representatives of the revolutionary masses: wang liang-en, chang yao-tzu, lai kuei, yang teh-chung, mao wei-chung, ku yuan-hsing, hsiao kuang, liu chien, lung hsu, chen chien, hsiung chien, hsu wen-chih, chang chen-liang, che chih-ying, liu yu-fa, jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, tang ming-chao, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, chou ching-ming, tsui chin-yao, lu ying, wang chun-ching, li chun-ming, yin chung-wei, tsui chung-min, cheng chang-an, wu pao-hua, chang chi-chih, chang chung-hai, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, miao peng-fei, hsia chao, li hsin, chung chung, fan hua-min, yang shih-jung, su chien, chin kuang-yun, liu hua-ting, tai chia-huang, chai ming-chen, tsai yuan, yang tien-peng, jen tien-chu, li kuei-tang,

chen chin-chung, wang shou-tien, cheng chao-ying, hsu kuei, chang hung-ching, yang chih-yuan, chu ying, liang kuan-chien, tsao shou-hsin, kung chung-ying, men chien-lin, chao kuang-wen, li kuang-hua, wang jui-sheng, chin tao-jung, lu hsing-ku, chang hsiao-shan, sun wen-hsueh, wang hsien-chu, chi lu-an, wang yu-min, meng chen-sheng, li chen-chieh, wang li-wen, ma jui-chun, tang tzu-chiang, chung tzu-ping, wei yung-an, liu chung-wen, wang hsi-yuan, chang hung-tao, chao wen-hsing, li shu-ching, ting hsien-ming, tso yung, liang tung-cheng, li chao-pu, wang yu-hui, chang hsu-lun, chia ping-lung, pan chun-feng, pei kuang-chuan, wang shou-yuan, chang wei-hua, hsu yu-tien, chen wei, wu pa, cheng lien-tung, yu chuan-chih, chiang yin-heng, kuo chi-chen, chiang wen-lu and li pao-hsi;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, chang chun, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lin lan-ying, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen, chi fang, meng chi-mao, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, and tung ti-chou;

leading members of departments under the state council and representatives of the revolutionary masses: li liang-han, chi peng-fei, ting chiang, chen pin, yuan pao-hua, ku hsiu-lien, hsieh pei-yi, tsui kuang-hsing, chen shao-kun, chu hu-ning, yang wei-chun, yang tien-kuei, chang chen-chiang, yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, li pen-hai, yi wen, hsu chin-chiang, wang hsing, kang shih-en, sun li-feng, chang wen-pi, liang chi-chou, chien cheng-ying, tu hsing-yuan, yang chieh, pan yu-hung, kuo lu, li hsin, mao hung-hsiang, tsao lu, li hsueh-shih, huang hsiao-shan, yuan hsueh-kai, huang wei-hua, shen wen-chang, chu chun, fan ying, wang liang, peng lin, li fu-ke, chi yi-ting, ko yueh-chin, chang ming-yuan, chang lien-kuei, pan shu-ying, huang chung-hsueh, pien chiang, liu shih-hsiung, wang yi, yang kuo-yu, li huai-teh, tsao kuang-lin, peng kuan-ti, sha feng, liang chang-wu, chang chen-hsiu, yin cheng-chen, fan chiu-szu, chiao pei-hsin, sung kuei-lan, fan tzu-yu, liu jen, fan sheng-hsuan, chao fa-sheng, lin yung-ching, pai hsiang-kuo, lin hai-yun, chen shu-fu, cheng yi-shan, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, wang hai-jung, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, chen mu-hua, tseng wei, shih yi-chih, chang chi-jui, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wang man-tien, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chih chun, li meng-hua, hsu yin-sheng, cheng min-chih, liang li-chen, chang hsieh-lin, liang ko-liang, chen jen-hung, hsieh hua, chang yun-lin, shih huang, liu chung-yang, wu ching-tung, tuan yun, chin ju-ying, wang chi-sheng, lang chieh, tu wan-jung, li chi-huang, tan tung, fan yeh-ping and wang kuo-chuan;

leading members of the supreme people's court and representatives of the revolutionary masses: chen pai, wu teh-feng and yang lin;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: liu fei, liu wen-hui, chu yun-shan, chang hsi-jo, hou teh-pang, chen wei-chi and pu fu-chou; patriotic personages: sha chien-li, wang chi-fan, chou shih-chao, ting hsi-lin and yang chung-chien; and

members of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china: ting kuo-yu, wang lei, yang shou-shan, wan li, chen shu-huai, liu chuan-hsin and hsieh ching-yi; members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee: ting ping, ma chin, wang chun, wang ming, wang hsien, wang shao-lin, wang lien-lung, wang hsing-wu, wang chia-ying, wang kang-chiu, wang ching-ju, feng ke, feng yu-chu, feng hui-wen, liu chun-hua, liu yao-min, sun hai-tung, hsu kai-hsi, hsing chun, tang tao-cheng, chen pao-chih, chen ching-wen, li kung, lu ying-chung, yen ling, chang chung-yi, chang kuei-fu, chang hui-no, chang hsi-tien, yang yen, yang shih-fang, yang pei-hsien, shao kuo-yu, chou jung-kuo, cheng yin-tang, fan ko, wu li-feng, hu jen-shou, chao kuang, chao chih-hsi, chao ping-hsien, chao chun-chen, chao shu-chen, hsu ching, yin wei-chen, kuo ying-fu, chia ting, huang yi-chun, huang ying-fu, peng shu-chen, han pao-jui, fu wen-chi, fu yu-fang and chin hua-fang; alternate members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee: wang tien-chun, tien lai-tzu, liu feng, li chin-shan, li chin-shun, chang li-chiang, chang hsiu-chen, chin yu-liang, shan hsiu-chun and kuo hsien-jui.

compatriots from hongkong and macao and patriotic overseas chinese now in peking also took part in the evening festivities.

Peking's Working Class and Other Laboring People Warmly Celebrate May First, International Labor Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

with joy of victory and militant pride, peking's working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and other revolutionary people today warmly celebrated may first, international labour day -- the festival of unity for struggle of the world's proletarians and working people -- in the excellent situation of the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people and amid the new high tide of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. they hail the great victories in china's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction and the great victories won by the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction. they ardently sing praises of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china and, from the bottom of their hearts, wish the great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

a spirit of proletarian internationalism and an atmosphere of unity for victory prevailed in the festive chinese capital. red flags fluttered on the magnificent tienanmen rostrum. a giant portrait of chairman mao hung in the micole of the red wall of the rostrum. giant portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin stood before pine and cypress trees flanking tienanmen square. across the southern part of the square there were huge slogan boards with the big characters reading: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" on both sides of the square stood four slogan towers inscribed with: "long live may first, international labour day exclamation" "long live marxism exclamation" "long live leninism exclamation" and "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation" red flags flew over the main streets and small lanes in the city and in many places colourful archways were put up for the occasion. huge slogan boards and towers put up in the places where celebrations were held and along the main thoroughfare bore the words: "working men of all countries, unite exclamation proletarians and the oppressed people and nations of the world, unite exclamation" "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today. people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and continue to fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress exclamation"

in a joyous festive mood, peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals today held a rich variety of activities to celebrate the festival. these included performances of episoces from model revolutionary theatrical works, sports exhibition at the working people's palace of culture, the summer palace, the capital indoor stadium, the peking workers' indoor stadium and other places. many compatriots from hongkong and macao and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese took part in the celebration activities. comrades and friends from the five continents and the people in the chinese capital joyously gathered together, talking about revolutionary friendship and exchanging festive greetings. full of proletarian internationalist feelings, peking people gave salute to the genuine marxist-leninist fraternal parties

and organizations, to the genuine marxist-leninists the world over and to the revolutionary people of all countries. they cheered: "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the revolutionary people of peking, leading cadres at various levels in particular, have conscientiously studied works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works. they have made new progress in criticizing revisionism, rectifying the style of work and deepening education in ideology and political line. this vigorous political situation also finds vivid expression in today's celebration activities. many leading cadres who joined the revolutionary masses in the celebrations, have recently seriously studied "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha program", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism" and other works, assiduously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, sternly criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes, the theory of the dying out of class struggle and other trash peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, carried out a self-education movement to oppose conceit and complacency and promote modesty and prudence, and made efforts to remould their world outlook. leading cadres of the peking eastern district, the meters and instruments bureau, the railway sub-bureau, the first commercial bureau and many other units expressed their determination to act in response to the call of chairman mao and the party central committee, study more seriously, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and between materialism and idealism, and further heighten their consciousness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. workers of the peking general knitwear mill have created a "seven-step" method for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. carrying a streamer reading "seriously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation press ahead with the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works exclamation" workers from the mill performed a theatrical item they created in praise of this method at the working people's palace of culture today. since the beginning of this year, peking's printing workers have printed more than nine million volumes of works by marx and lenin in addition to chairman mao's works. the printing workers who took part in the celebrations said that they would print more works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works to make new contributions to the propagation of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary masses on various fronts in the capital have won continuous new victories in carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. in the first four months of this year, the total value of peking's industrial output surpassed all previous records for that period. on the outskirts of the city, the target for per-hectare grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development was surpassed for three successive years and new achievements have been made in spring farming this year. at the working people's palace of culture today, workers from the peking "february 7" rolling stock plant presented a theatrical programme they had created themselves

to sing the praises of the glorious practice of chairman mao who spread revolutionary truth among the railway workers in changhsintien 52 years ago, to acclaim chairman mao for leading the chinese people from victory to victory, and to express their determination always to follow chairman mao closely in making revolution. workers from the capital iron and steel company and the peking iron mine and poor and lower-middle peasants from the szuchiching people's commune joyously presented several theatrical items such as "miners are always loyal to chairman mao", "steel-makers' dance" and "jubilantly sunning the grain for preparedness against war". these expressed the firm determination of the peking working class and poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", fulfil and overfulfil the 1971 national economic plan through self-reliance and hard work, and seize new victories in both revolution and production. filled with revolutionary aspirations, the first group of worker, peasant and soldier students enrolled in peking university and tsinghua university performed songs and dances at the summer palace, including "advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line". they are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army ground, naval and air units stationed in peking and p.l.a. men who are carrying out the tasks of "three supports and two militaries" in peking joined militiamen and the revolutionary masses in the may day celebrations in a warm atmosphere of army-civilian unity for struggle. the revolutionary masses kept shouting: "salute the great chinese people's liberation army exclamation" the armymen and civilians performed militant revolutionary theatrical items, which underlined their common iron will: heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders exclamation we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", has been encouraging the chinese people to advance shoulder to shoulder with the other revolutionary people of the world in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. comrades from heroic albania who joined the people of peking in celebrating may day were greeted with very warm applause wherever they went. the holiday crowds sang the song "we are true friends" composed by albanian comrades on the basis of a quotation from chairman mao, and repeatedly shouted: "firmly support the heroic albanian people in their just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries exclamation" the albanian comrades saw a performance of "the militia" by chinese red guards and, amidst warm applause, sang the "ode to the guerrilla" and other albanian songs for the crowd. all this was a vivid expression of the profound proletarian militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people whose hearts are beating in unison.

with militant songs and dances, armymen and people in the chinese capital welcomed their comrades-in-arms from heroic viet nam, laos and cambodia. wearing working clothes and carrying pneumatic picks, militant workers from the muchengchien coal mines presented their item "miners firmly support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression

and for national salvation". a p.l.a. art propaganda team performed items including "the people of china and viet nam are fighting shoulder to shoulder" "hail the spectacular victory on highway 9" and the cambodian song "defend the fatherland". the crowd cheered over and over again: "warmly congratulate the people of the three countries of indochina on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation firmly support and assist the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation u.s. aggressor troops and their vassal troops must completely withdraw from indochina so that the people of the three countries of indochina each can resolve their own problems by themselves exclamation".

a combat hero of the former chinese people's volunteers met korean comrades-in-arms at the working people's palace of culture. they clasped hands and exchanged greetings. they recalled how they fought side by side to resist the u.s. brigands on the korean battlefield and talked about the militant friendship between the people of china and korea sealed with blood. the revolutionary people present gave a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms and declared firm support for the heroic korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

group after group of japanese friends came to join the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers in singing revolutionary songs. hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, they had photographs taken together for souvenir. the revolutionary masses of peking said: the people of china, together with the people of japan, korea, the three countries of indochina and the rest of asia, firmly oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation peking people also performed such theatrical items as "taking up arms in asian jungles", "the people of asia, africa and latin america fighting together", "the mighty anti-imperialist army advancing from victory to victory", "the revolutionary storms and thunder rock the whole globe". they pledged: firmly support the arab peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation firmly support the palestinian people in their just struggle for national rights exclamation firmly support the african peoples in their struggle against colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression, subversion and intervention exclamation firmly support the cuban people in their struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation firmly support the latin american peoples in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation firmly support the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples exclamation firmly support the just struggle of the american people against the u.s. government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination exclamation firmly support the struggle of the working class and revolutionary people of various countries in north america, europe and oceania exclamation the revolutionary masses shouted: "all peace-loving countries and peoples who are subject to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, unite and resolutely oppose the power politics of the two super-powers exclamation"

facing the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad, the peking people joyously celebrated the festival in high spirits and pledged to rally still more closely

round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, continue to fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress, do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation, further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, win new victories to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china and the convocation of the fourth national people's congress, and make still greater contributions in supporting the world revolution.

RAILWAY DESIGNING

Chinese Workers Take Part in Railway Designing

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

nighty experienced workers in the third railway designing institute under the ministry of communications are taking part in designing work in line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind."

many of the institute's 300 worker-designers have grasped complicated technique; some are now able to design big bridges, railway stations and other large projects. this is an example to show the high socialist consciousness of the chinese working class and their wisdom and strength.

the workers accumulated rich experience in long years of prospecting and surveying and wanted to take part in designing. but, backed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution, bourgeois technical "authorities" worked out many rules and regulations that prevented the workers from doing so on the pretext that they "have little schooling and are ignorant of theory". these "authorities" even went so far as to exclude workers who were already doing designing.

participation by workers in designing work during the cultural revolution brought great changes to the work. the workers led the designers in roundly criticizing such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "specialists should run institutes", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace which liu shao-chi had peddled. they put mao tsetung thought in command of designing and raised the quality of designs by firmly carrying out chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great strategic principle of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

some designers, who were influence by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and sought for ostentation and impractical modernization, made a blue print for a general railway station. according to it, the station would cover a large area and have too many track divisions. together with the designers the workers criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and analyzed the

contradictions in the project in the light of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. they put forward a new plan which reduced the number of tracks and was more rationally arranged. the new design saved four million yuan and 60 hectares of land.

chairman mao teaches: "attention should be paid to re-educating the large number of college and secondary school graduates who started work quite some time ago as well as those who have just begun to work." the workers educated the designers in mao tsetung thought in close connection with practice and helped eliminate the pernicious influence on their thinking of the liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the blueprint for the double track of an important rail line remained in the blueprint stage for a decade due to sabotage and interference by the revisionist line. some designers thought that the repeatedly improved design was good and could be adopted. the workers and the designers ran a mao tsetung thought study class in which several hundred people took part. they studied chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." the study helped them criticize the erroneous idea that "the design is good and needs no improvement". after making investigation and study they made 193 revisions in the original design. this resulted in cutting investment by eight million yuan, reducing the volume of work and speeding up the project. the designers said: "it's very good to be re-educated by the workers. the changes in our ideology help bring changes in the design."

in an experiment to improve a jack, the key equipment of the pre-stressed girder system, 18 of the 24 drawn steel wires snapped and the 320-kilogramme-heavy jack whirled away. this disheartened some of the original designers. the workers organized them to study on the spot chairman mao's teaching "it is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts." they encouraged the designers to go on with their experiment. the workers' thorough-going revolutionary spirit and confidence in victory inspired them. after repeated experiments they devised and made a unique advanced tri-purpose jack. with this new jack, the girder system is much more efficient and weighs only 90 kilogrammes. it is automatic too.

re-educated by the working class, the school-trained designers have constantly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their thinking and feelings have changed considerably. they work at worksites as both designers and builders to transform their world outlook so that their designs yield greater, faster, better and more economical results.

---

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." the workers take part in the three great revolutionary movements and have wide practical experience. with high aspirations, they and the revolutionary designers have made major achievements in technical innovations and contributions to socialist construction.

the wisdom of the workers is demonstrated in the remodelling of a range finder that does away with the staff usually used in surveying. the experiment was started in the summer of 1967 by designers and workers from four institutes. without ready data to draw on, the group collected it through many experiments. it relied on its collective wisdom to solve knotty problems. the new apparatus is up to an advanced level and reduces labour intensity. it is efficient and accurate. it can be used at a range of 16 to 400 metres from the point of observation. best resolution is within 100 metres.

ELECTRIC POWER

Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Runs Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 1, 1971)

the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region keeps to a policy of simultaneous development of big, medium and small hydro-electric power stations and of making medium and small ones the main factor. the designed capacity of small hydro-electric power stations set up in 1970 equals all set up in the past seventeen years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this is part of the present excellent situation throughout the region.

it has many inland rivers and lakes which provide a potential for power stations. under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in 1958 built a number of small hydro-electric power stations by their own strength. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his local agents suppressed the mass enthusiasm by hampering the setting up of small stations. after its establishment, the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region conscientiously carried out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the revolutionary committee summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in running power stations and led the revolutionary masses in sharply criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "letting specialists run power industry" and "seeking things ostentatious and foreign". this rekindled mass enthusiasm for running such stations.

jocniang county, east of the takla makan desert, is exceptionally arid. but it has rich underground water resources. the county revolutionary committee last summer mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and technicians of various nationalities to set up power stations. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they removed sand dunes and built a stone canal. but sandstorms silted up the canal several times. they removed sand time and again. they finally led in water from a long

distance and built up a small hydro-electric power station with a capacity of 250 kilowatts to be used for lifting underground water.

The peasants and herdsmen display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and use indigenous methods and use local materials. So the power stations were built with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Yutien, Tsetо and Lop counties south of the Tarim Basin organized blacksmiths, carpenters and plasterers to design and install more than 40 small power stations last year. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Awati County situated in the plains smashed the notion that the water level was too low for generating power and built several small stations to set an example.

At present, more than 170 small stations have been set up north and south of Tien Shan mountains. This has speeded up the construction of a network of plants making and repairing farm tools and machines in the agricultural and live-stock breeding areas. It also supplies power for pumping, draining and irrigating, threshing, processing side-line agricultural products, cutting fodder and shearing sheep.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian ALB Tourist Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met Kristofor Kobuzi, leader of the Albanian ALB tourist delegation, and Drita Spiro, member of the delegation, here this afternoon. He had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian ambassador to China, was present.

Also present were leading members of the Chinese departments concerned Ti Wen-wei, Li Lien-ching, Wang Hsiao-yi, Cheng Yu-chu, Chang Yu and Li Chuan-chung, as well as Tao Miao-fa and other comrades.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Australian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

Chou En-lai, premier of the state council, met all the members of the Australian table tennis delegation led by John Jackson, president of the Australian table tennis association, here this afternoon. The delegation is now visiting China upon invitation.

When the Australian guests entered the hall, Premier Chou En-lai and leading members of the All-China Sports Federation, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and other departments concerned Li Ching-chuan, Wu Hsiao-ta, Tsou Po-hsien and Ling Ching shook hands with them to express welcome, and were photographed together with them.

Premier Chou En-lai had a friendly conversation with delegation leader John Jackson and others. Delegation leader Jackson said that since their arrival in China they had visited a factory, a People's Commune and other places and seen that China had made considerable progress. They were very grateful for the warm hospitalities accorded them wherever they went. Premier Chou En-lai said: Through your visit the exchanges between the people of the two countries will increase. Premier Chou En-lai asked the delegation to convey the Chinese people's friendship to the Australian people.

The members of the delegation whom Premier Chou En-lai met this afternoon are: men players: Paul Dinkewich and Stephen Knapp; woman player: Ann McMahon; and coach Noel Shorter.

present on the occasion were: coach of the chinese table tennis team hsu yin-sheng and players of the team cheng min-chih, liang li-chen, liang ko-liang and chang hsieh-lin; and staff members tang wen-sheng and chi chao-chu.

also present were correspondents who have come to china to cover the activities of the australian table tennis delegation.

Australian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

the australian table tennis delegation led by john jackson, president of the australian table tennis association, left here for home by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to china.

bidding farewell to the chinese hosts, delegation leader jackson said: every day of our visit in china left us fine impressions. our joyous celebrations of may 1, international labour day, together with the chinese friends in peking is particularly unforgettable for us. we hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of australia and china will grow day by day.

among those who were at the airport to see the australian guests off were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, ling ching, tsou po-hsien and yu chih-chao; and coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team hu hsu-hsien, wang ta-yung, tsai yen-tung, shih feng-ling and wang ying-ying.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Delegation of Communist Party of Belgium (M-L)("L'Exploite") and Gives Banquet in Honor of Belgian Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrade desire trifaux, head of the delegation of the communist party of belgium (marxist-leninist) ("l'exploite") and secretary of the central committee of the party, and comrade yves pechon, member of the delegation and member of the central committee, and secretary of the brussels regional committee, of the party.

present at the meeting were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading

comrades of the chinese departments concerned jen yun-chung, tang ming-chao, hsing chu-fang and chao hsueh-li, and comrades chi tsung-hua, ma ten-chuan, wang chin-sheng and yao shih-ken.

after the meeting, comrade yao wen-yuan gave a banquet in honour of comrade desire trifaux and comrade yves pechon.

CHINA AND CANADA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Friendly Canadian Personage Ronning

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met friendly canadian personage chester alvin ronning and his daughters mrs. sylvia hannah cassady and mrs. audrey elaine ronning topping this afternoon and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned huang hua, chang wen-chin, wang kuo-chuan and chou chiu-yeh, as well as staff members chi chao-chu and tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Premier Chou En-lai Meets National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met here this afternoon all the members of the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army of the people's republic of the congo.

premier chou en-lai extended a warm welcome to the congolese friends who have come from afar to visit china. he expressed the hope that through competition and learning from each other, the sportsmen of the two countries would further help promote the friendship between the people of the two countries.

lieutenant jacques n'dolou expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded the team since its arrival in china.

members of the congolese people's army football team premier chou en-lai met were: jean-jacques melingui, political instructor of the team; antoine bauemys, team coach; and players francis n'gouala, adolone miyouna, jean-alfred n'galebani, andre atipo, justin bibanzoulou, albert okabele, paul m'bemba, paul moukila, andre bakekolo, jean-nicolas awe, daniel n'goleoa, pierre okandza, gilbert yingatsi, gregoire dzaba, lambert tsambi, basile olingou and eustache dzabantou.

pascal ockyemba-morlende, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, was present.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, tsao cheng, chao chun-cheng, tsou po-hsien and chao hsing-chih; chinese football players wang hou-chun, chi wu-sheng, hsu ken-pao and wang hsiao-ho, and staff member chi tsung-hua.

premier chou en-lai and the congolese friends were photographed together after the meeting.

CHINA AND CUBA

Leader of Cuban Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

herminio garcia lazo, leader of the cuban government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for the signing of a new five-year trade agreement, a payments agreement and the 1971 trade protocol between china and cuba.

he was met at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of other departments concerned ling ching, peng chin-po and li teh-hsin.

present at the airport were viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking; ismael bello rios, deputy leader of the cuban government trade delegation and a director of the ministry of foreign trade, and other members of the delegation, who arrived here earlier.

CHINA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

China-Latin America Friendship Association Marks Dominican Armed Uprising Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

a forum was held here yesterday by the china-latin america friendship association to mark the sixth anniversary of the 1965 armed uprising of the dominican people, at which firm support was pledged for the latter's anti-u.s. patriotic struggle. it was attended by more than 200 representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and students of peking.

the forum was filled with an atmosphere of enthusiasm and militancy. all the participants expressed firm support for the just struggle of the dominican and other latin american peoples for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

among those present were leading members of various quarters concerned: wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, ling ching, fang hsiao, lin ping, li shan-yi, tai cheng-yuan, chang tung-hua and tien yu-an.

recalling the april 24, 1965 armed uprising of the dominican people, a speaker pointed out that despite the bloody suppression perpetrated by u.s. imperialism after its armed invasion, the dominican people fought against the u.s. aggressors at great sacrifice for more than four months. the speaker recounted how the dominican people, over the past six years have waged a courageous struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for defending national independence and sovereignty. he strongly denounced u.s. imperialism's crimes in committing aggression, intervention in and looting the dominican republic and other latin american countries. he noted that inspired by the excellent situation in the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples, the people of the dominican republic and other latin american countries were in the course of a new awakening and there was a new upsurge in their struggle in recent years. the speaker expressed the firm conviction that the heroic dominican people and the peoples of other latin american countries will certainly win final victory through further strengthening their militant solidarity and persevering in protracted struggle.

wu hsiao-ta, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, presided over the forum. he warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of the dominican people in persevering in their anti-u.s. patriotic struggle. the revolutionary struggle and the victories of the dominican people, he said, constitute a support and encouragement to the chinese people. the militant spirit of the dominican people defying u.s. imperialism, daring to struggle and daring to win is worthy of admiration and emulation by the chinese people. the dominican people are not alone in their struggle. they enjoy the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people will firmly support, as they have always done in the past, the anti-u.s. patriotic struggle of the dominican people, and the latin american peoples' struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty until final victory is won.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Government Delegation of Equatorial Guinea Back from China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1971)

a banquet in honour of the government delegation of equatorial guinea which had returned home after a recent visit to china was given by chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan at the chinese embassy on the evening of april 26, according to a report from santa isabel.

present at the banquet were angel masie matutumde, minister of the interior, and bonifacio nguema esono andeme, general secretary of foreign affairs of equatorial guinea.

at the banquet, jesus alfonso oyono alogo, head of the delegation and minister of public works, housing and transport, and other members of the delegation happily recalled the warm welcome they were accorded during their stay in china by the chinese government and people. hosts and

guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the health of equatorial guinea's president francisco macias nguema and chairman mao tsetung and to the ever-growing and developing friendly relations between equatorial guinea and china in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

towards the end of the banquet, chen tan presented, on behalf of the chinese government, a television newsreel to the government delegation of equatorial guinea on its visit to china.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Britain Gives Banquet to Three Women's Delegations of Indochina Visiting Britain

(NCNA-English London, May 1, 1971)

pei chien-chang, chinese charge d'affaires a.i. in britain, gave a banquet here today to welcome three women's delegations of indochina now visiting britain.

present at the banquet were vo thi the, head of the delegation of the women's union of viet nam, pham minh hien, head of the delegation of the women's union for liberation of south viet nam, madame khampheng boupha, head of the delegation of laotian patriotic women's union, and members of the three delegations.

the comrades-in-arms of viet nam, laos and china gathered together, warmly hailing the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and the great victories won by the indochinese people in the just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and friendship from beginning to end.

after the banquet, a film of the revolutionary dance drama on contemporary theme "the red detachment of women" was shown.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Holds Farewell Reception in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 30, 1971)

chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, gave a grand reception on the evening of april 28 in tokyo before the delegation's departure for home to bid farewell to the japanese friends and personages from various walks of life who have devoted themselves to the cause of friendship between the two peoples of japan and china.

the reception was attended by over 1,800 japanese friends from tokyo and other places. they warmly praised the further strengthening of the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and their unity in fighting against imperialism. many friends proposed toasts and wished a long, long life to the great leader chairman mao.

the reception was permeated with a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

in his farewell speech, chao cheng-hung first of all expressed wholehearted welcome and gratitude to the japanese friends from various circles, to the chinese and korean residents in japan, to the japanese press circles and to diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in tokyo attending the reception. he said, during its stay in tokyo, the chinese table tennis delegation was warmly welcomed and accorded kind hospitality by japanese friends.

he said that members of the chinese delegation will bear in mind forever the sincere and deep friendship of the japanese friends.

chao cheng-hung said that the ping pong ball is light, but friendship is profound. the sincere friendship has linked us closely together. during our stay in japan, we have made many new friends and promoted our mutual understanding. this energetically proved that the winning or defeat in the matches is only a temporary phenomenon, while friendship will last forever. during our visit and matches, we have learned from japanese players and the japanese people their fine quality and rich experiences in struggle. this is an important success of our visit.

chao cheng-hung pointed out: "the heroic japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is developing in depth and breadth and winning continuous victories. the storm of struggle against the japan-u.s. 'security treaty' and for the immediate and unconditional return of okinawa and the mass movement for the promotion of japan-china friendship and for an early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations have merged into an irresistible torrent. the valiant struggle of the japanese people constitutes a very heavy blow to the u.s. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' perverted actions in plotting to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" and obstructing the normalization of the relations between china and japan. this is a tremendous support to the chinese people and we are encouraged by this."

He said: "The Chinese people have always sided with the Japanese people, the Korean people, the three Indochinese peoples and the people of Asia and the rest of the world and resolutely support all their just struggles."

Chao Cheng-hung pointed out: "At present, a new upsurge is emerging in the promotion of Japan-China friendship and the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations throughout Japan, and from this we see the strength, the hope and the future of the Japanese people." He sincerely hoped that all the Japanese friends and personages from various circles who cherish Japan-China friendship will further strengthen their unity in the common struggle against the enemy and strive for still greater victories. He said that he will bring back to the Chinese people the precious experiences learnt during the visit in Japan and the sincere friendship of the Japanese people, and will meet the earnest hope of the Japanese friends of various circles with the concrete actions of promoting the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Koji Goto, president of the Japan Table Tennis Association, said in his speech that persisting in placing friendship above all, the Chinese table tennis delegation has recorded great achievements both in the promotion of friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples and in the friendly matches during its visit to the major cities of Japan.

Goto said that the Chinese players showed a high sense of discipline, broad-mindedness and cordiality, which have deeply impressed the broad masses of Japanese people.

He went on, the visit of the Chinese table tennis delegation to Japan has strengthened the link of friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. He expressed the hope that joint efforts will be made to further strengthen the mutual understanding between the two peoples and to realize the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Speaking at the reception, Kenzo Nakajima, director-general of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, said that the Chinese table tennis delegation has won tremendous successes during its visit to Japan and played a great role in promoting the friendship and unity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

Nakajima said: "Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, you have demonstrated to the broad masses of Japanese people through concrete action the fruits of the victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, and rendered a tremendous encouragement to the Japanese people who are for the strengthening of the militant friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples and for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations."

Nakajima said that the Chinese table tennis delegation put into practice the principle of "friendship first, competition second", and with flexibility, thus succeeding in accomplishing their tasks.

Nakajima said: through your visit, the interflows between the peoples of Japan and China in various fields will become more frequent.

He pointed out that internationally and in Japan certain

people are plotting to create "two chinas" and are carrying out military expansion and war preparations. they are conducting destruction and massacre in violation of justice in the indochinese peninsula. but the people of various countries have united to oppose these acts. so the doom of the aggressive forces will not be far off.

nakajima said, the number of japanese people demanding for friendship with the chinese people is increasing daily, and their unity is being strengthened more and more. in japan, the real hosts who received you are the japanese people. in conclusion he shouted: long live the continuous development of militant friendship between the peoples of japan and china exclamation long live the just struggle and unity of the people of the whole world exclamation wish the great teacher chairman mao a long, long life exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation

at the reception, members of the chinese table tennis delegation chatted cordially with japanese friends from various circles. they congratulated each other on their new friendship. the chinese players sang and danced together with their japanese friends. they had photos taken together.

present at the receotion were: (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) tadashi yaoita, tomoo hircoka, susumu kobayashi, kazuo asukada, hiroburni daimatsu, takesni komuro, yusho otsuka, kazutsura kawase, kiyoshi inoue, junichiro ide, ichizo kimura, kaneita okazaki, ikuji yotoe, norio shirato, tetsu katayama, yoshimi furui, bon shiraishi, saburo tamura, shoichiro furutani, masaji tabata, masashi ishioashi, junya yano, mrs. tsunejiro hiratsuka, yoshikatsu takeiri, jisaku eguchi, magosaburo yoshimura, kinkazu saionji, tokuma utsunomiya, motoo goto, hikotaro ando, kyunei muraoka, kunisuke iioka, tokumatsu sakamoto, kozo sasaki, saburo endo, kyoko asanuma, chojuro kawarazaki, mikiko matsuyama, yoko matsuoka, kazuto matsumura, taketo makinouchi, hideomi tsuge, tomitaro kaneda, seimin miyazaki, masao shimizu, ichiro ogimura, hideko takamine, mrs. tatsunosuke takasaki, hisao kuroda, takeshi mori, fujio suganuma, masahisa suganuma, ichiro watanabe, takarao arai, teiji nagiwara, aiichiro fujiyama.

japanese men and women table tennis players shigeo ito, nobuhiko hasegawa, toshiko kowada, yukie ozeki and others and representatives of the peasants struggling in sanrizuka issaku tomura, take hasegawa, hana otake and tsutomu kase attended the reception at invitation.

han doc su, chairman of the general association of the korean residents in japan, and representatives of the korean residents in japan also attended the reception at invitation.

diplomatic envoys in tokyo from various countries which have established diplomatic relations with china were also present.

chao tzu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and some crew members of china's ocean-going freighters "liao yuan" and "xinan" anchored at yokohama port attended the reception.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 30, 1971)

The Chinese table tennis delegation led by Chao Cheng-hung, left here for home by plane this afternoon, bringing with them the Japanese people's militant friendship for the Chinese people, after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships and paying friendly visits to various parts of Japan.

The delegation was cordially seen off at the airport by hundreds of friendly personages of various circles of Japan and Korean residents and patriotic Chinese residents in Japan.

The Japan table tennis association and the Japan-China cultural exchange association held a send-off meeting at the airport in honour of the delegation.

Speaking at the meeting, Koji Goto, president of the Japan table tennis association, said that the friendly matches and visit of the Chinese table tennis delegation in the past six weeks in Japan have further strengthened the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. Goto expressed the hope for further increase of friendly contacts between the sports and other circles in Japan and China.

Speaking at the meeting, Kenzo Nakajima, director-general of the Japan-China cultural exchange association and president of the committee to welcome the Chinese table tennis delegation, said: "We deeply understand the profound meaning of the remark that 'though the ping pong ball is light, the friendship is profound'." He added that he would make still greater effort to promote the militant friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

In his speech, Chao Cheng-hung, head of the Chinese table tennis delegation, expressed heartfelt thanks to the Japanese people and the Korean residents and the patriotic Chinese residents in Japan for their cordial welcome and ardent hospitality to the Chinese table tennis delegation during its visit in Japan. He said that the delegation will certainly bring back this profound friendly feeling to the Chinese people. He wished the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples ever green.

The meeting was filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Many Japanese friends, reluctant to part with the Chinese guests, stood at the airport for a long time and waved enthusiastically to the Chinese players. The patriotic Chinese residents in Japan waving the five-star red flags gave their kith and kins an affectionate send-off.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Japanese public figures of various circles: (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Sadao Futagami, Hideji Kawasaki, Kinachiro Kimura, Yoshihisa Higasa, Kaheita Okazaki, Yusaku Yayama, Norio Shirato, Yoshimi Furui, Take Hasegawa, Kenichi Hasegawa, Masaji Tabata, Kinkazu Saionji, Tokuma Utsunomiya, Kyuhei Muraoka, Kunisuke Iioka, Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Shigeo Sato, Yoko Matsuoka, Shunichi Matsumoto, Seimin Miyazaki, Takanaru Sumioka, Hisao Kuroda, Ichiro Watabe, Teiji Nagiwara, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Natsuko Fujigawa and others.

also present at the airport were japanese table tennis players including shigeo ito, nobuniko hasegawa and yukie ozeki, as well as noted figures of the japanese table tennis circles: ichiro ogimura and kimiyo matsuzaki.

li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and diplomatic envoys of friendly countries in japan were also present.

chao tzu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents in japan, were also present at the airport.

on the eve of the chinese table tennis delegation's departure for home, the chinese table tennis players yesterday held exhibition matches among themselves and with japanese table tennis players. the matches attended by over 1,800 tokyo workers, youth and other friends were sponsored by the japan-china cultural exchange association with the assistance of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

before the matches, addresses were made by kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation. the exhibition matches included five events -- men's and women's single events, men's and women's double events and mixed double events. every set was warmly applauded. finally, chuang tse-tung of china and nobuniko hasegawa of japan held exhibition matches with japanese player shigeo ito acting as the umpire and mitsuru kono as point-keeper. this exhibition matches fully demonstrated the friendship between the chinese and japanese players.

after the matches, the literary and art workers of the japanese naguruma troupe who came to see the exhibition matches conducted the singing of japanese workers' songs and the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" by everyone present. cordial and friendly feelings prevailed throughout the meeting.

the chinese table tennis delegation gave a dinner for the japanese veteran ping pong players yesterday evening. the meeting between old friends was most warm-hearted. the dinner was filled with a cordial atmosphere from beginning to end.

14 veteran ping pong players including ichiro ogimura, koji kimura, kimiyo matsuzaki and masako seki came here from various parts of japan to meet the chinese table tennis players. some of the veteran players came to tokyo by special plane to meet the chinese players after they had received the invitation from the chinese delegation. those players who failed to come for the dinner made phone calls or sent messages to extend regards to the chinese sportsmen.

on the evening of april 27, the chinese table tennis delegation had a get-together with the japanese friends from japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the japanese association for the promotion of international trade.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Warmly Celebrates 41st Anniversary of Communist Party of Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" warmly celebrated the 41st anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya (c.p.m.) in an editorial broadcast on april 28.

the editorial said, "april 30 this year is the 41st anniversary of the founding of the c.p.m. the comrades of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country warmly celebrate this glorious day in the victorious march to further development of the people's war.

"the c.p.m. was born and has matured and grown in strength in the revolutionary storm. it has traversed a glorious, tortuous course of fighting in the past 21 years. it has led the people of all nationalities in putting up a most arduous struggle for the overthrow of the colonial rule of the imperialists and their lackeys and for the genuine liberation of the people of all nationalities, won many great and siginificant victories and enjoyed the hearty esteem and support of the people of all nationalities.

"violent revolution is the universal principle of proletarian revolution. the c.p.m. has taught its party members and the revolutionary masses the ideology of violent revolution from the very day of its founding. in the course of the protracted struggle, it has integrated more and more closely marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, particularly the theory of comrade mao tsetung on people's war, with the concrete practice of revolution in our country.

"more than half of the 41 years of glorious history of the c.p.m. was spent in armed struggle. it has gained a good deal of important experiences and lessons in the long years of revolutionary practice, especially from the two armed struggles. the most important experience and lesson of all is that so long as the party persevered in the road of encircling the cities by the countryside and seizing political power by armed forces, revolution forges ahead; while, on the contrary, to waver from this road brings setbacks to the revolution."

the editorial said, "at present, british imperialism and its lackeys, the razak and lee kuan yew cliques, are further strengthening their fascist ruling machine and intensifying the suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the people's masses. the malay bureaucrat-capitalist class and landlord class represented by the razak clique are redoubling their efforts to fan up malay chauvinism, persecuting the chinese, indian and other minority nationalities more ruthlessly in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields and, at the same time, launching a more barbarous offensive against the malay labouring masses."

the series of heinous acts against the people taken by british imperialism and its puppets, the editorial said, are in fact their last-ditch struggle in despair. the root cause of the miseries of the people of various nationalities and strata of malaya lies in the reactionary rule of british imperialism and its lackeys. in the final analysis, all the questions confronting the people of various nationalities and strata of malaya are the question of political power.

in other words, the removal of the miseries of the people of various nationalities and strata and the solution of the questions confronting them can be realized only after the puppet regime of british imperialism is overthrown, the military bureaucratic machine of colonial rule is completely smashed, and the people's political power is established.

the editorial said, "the people of our country deeply realize from their protracted struggle that in order to smash the military bureaucratic machine of the enemy's colonial rule, they must rely on the gun, and not the ballot box, not on persuading the enemy to practise more pseudo democracy or carry out so-called 'reform' in this or that way.

"just as the great revolutionary teacher chairman mao points out: 'according to the marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army.' 'without a people's army the people have nothing.' therefore, the people of various nationalities and strata of malaya must respond to the call of the c.p.m., diligently study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, give vigorous support to the people's army -- the malayan national liberation army, establish and develop militia organizations, further develop the people's war, continuously wipe out the effectives in the enemy's counter-revolutionary armed forces and exert unremitting efforts for the seizure of political power in the whole country."

the editorial said in conclusion: "on the occasion of celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the c.p.m., let us unite closely round the party, overcome difficulties and strive for the realization of the party's programme of new-democratic revolution exclamation"

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Attends Performance of Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

captain charles samoa sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the members of the government delegation of the republic of mali he is leading this evening attended a performance of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned chen shih-chu, hsieh hsin-ho and ho kung-kai accompanied them to attend the performance.

minister sissoko and other distinguished malian guests were also accompanied by assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and yaya diarra, counsellor of the embassy.

when minister sissoko and other distinguished malian guests entered the theatre, all present warmly clapped their hands in welcome.

minister sissoko and other distinguished malian guests this morning visited the miyun reservoir on the outskirts of peking, in company with chen mu-hua and cheng tei, leading members of a department concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Korean International Travel Service

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with pak mun bin, head of the delegation to china of the international travel service of the democratic people's republic of korea, and yun kyong un and tyang ui gong, members of the delegation.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and choi bong chol, second secretary of the embassy, were present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned ti wen-wei, lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yi, cheng yu-chu, chang yu and li chuan-chung, as well as chiang cheng-tsai and other comrades.

Delegation General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

a delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea arrived here by train this morning. coming to china on invitation to attend the may first international labour day celebrations, the delegation is led by kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea.

members of the delegation are: pak gon chan, chairman of the central committee of the union of light industry workers of korea; kim su ik, a division head of the international department of the central committee of the g.f.t.u.k.; kang chung sil, spinning worker at the pyongyang textile mill and labour hero; and liu yong mun, third secretary of the korean embassy in china.

warmly welcoming the korean comrades-in-arms at the railway station were liu hsi-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; leading members of the chinese organizations

concerned jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, liu chun, wu hsiao-ta, tien shu-chien, yang chun-cheng, chin hui and chang cheng-hai; and peking spinning worker li hsi-fu.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy were present at the station.

when the delegation left pyongyang, it was seen off by ho chang son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea, kim taek ryong, chairman of the central committee of the union of education and culture, and sim hong gyu, chairman of the central committee of the union of construction and forestry workers.

seeing the delegation off was tai lu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in pyongyang.

Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK, Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

a badminton delegation from pyongyang of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train this morning for a friendly visit to china upon invitation. the delegation is led by kim dal son, leader of the delegation and deputy head of the mass physical culture and sports department of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and kim kum taek, deputy leader of the delegation and director of a division under the physical culture and sports department of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

the members of the delegation are: ra se hwan and ko kwon sik, coaches: pak chang sun, kim yong do, ju nyon chang and hong sung dok, men players; and pak yong ok, pak jong suk, se hye sun and chon bok nyo, women players.

the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of china's physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, liu chun, wu hsiao-ta and tsou po-hsien, and coaches and players of the chinese badminton team including wang wen-chiao, chen fu-shou, tang hsien-hu, hou chia-chang, chen yu-niang and liu hsiao-cheng.

present at the railway station were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

as the korean comrades-in-arms alighted from the train, chinese players beat drums and gongs and shouted "warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms exclamation" "learn from the korean comrades-in-arms exclamation" and other slogans. then the comrades-in-arms of china and korea were photographed together.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met the badminton delegation from pyongyang of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim dal son, deputy head of the mass physical culture and sports department of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, as its leader and kim kum taek, director of a division under the physical culture and sports department of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, as its deputy leader.

the members of the delegation whom premier chou en-lai met were: ra se hwan and ko kwon sik, coaches; pak chang sun, kim yong do, ju nyon chang and nong sung dok, men players; and pak yong ok, pak jong suk, se hye sun and chon bok nyo, women players.

as the korean comrades entered the hall, premier chou en-lai went forward and snook hands with them. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with the korean comrades. premier chou en-lai expressed warm welcome to the delegation's visit. premier chou en-lai said: we learn from the korean comrades. the great friendship between our two peoples has been forged and developed in the protracted struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. today the people of china, korea, japan and the three indochinese countries must unite against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

delegation leader kim dal son said to premier chou en-lai: the korean sportsmen undergo physical training in order to hit u.s. imperialism. the present visit of the korean badminton players to the close neighbour, china, to exchange experience with the chinese players for common progress will certainly further promote the friendship sealed in blood between the people of korea and china.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of china's physical culture and sports commission, the ministry of foreign affairs and other departments concerned tsao cheng, han nien-lung, liu chun and tsou po-hsien; chinese badminton players tang hsien-hu, hou chia-chang, chen yu-niang and liang chiu hsia; and staff member chang ting-yen.

premier chou en-lai and others and the korean comrades were photographed together after the meeting.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet in Honor of Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet at noon today to warmly welcome all the members of the badminton delegation from pyongyang of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim dal son, deputy head of the mass physical culture and sports department of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, as its leader and kim kum taek, director of a division under the physical culture and sports department of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, as its deputy leader.

attending the banquet were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, shen chien, chou jung-kuo, liu chun, han hsu, wu hsiao-ta, hsing jen-hsien and hsin cheng, and chinese badminton players.

tsao cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and delegation leader kim dal son spoke at the banquet.

tsao cheng expressed warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism. he said: in the past, the korean comrades-in-arms fought side by side with us in the fight against japanese imperialism, and, during the struggle to resist the u.s. aggressors, we fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean comrades-in-arms. now, in the struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and to oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, we are again supporting and assisting, closely coordinating with and encouraging each other. we believe that the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea will further develop in the course of our common struggle.

delegation leader kim dal son conveyed to the fraternal chinese sportsmen the militant greetings of the korean sportsmen. he said: korea and china are two friendly neighbours as closely united with each other as flesh and blood. in their protracted common revolutionary struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the people of our two countries have forged a great friendship sealed in blood. this friendship will develop in the course of their persistent common struggle and mutual intercourse in time to come.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity between the people of china and korea. comrades-in-arms of the two countries again and again proposed toasts to one another, wishing that the great friendship sealed in blood between the people of the two countries will last forever.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Vietnam Tourism Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ho van phong, head, and tran van dan and dang thi ngoc dung, members, of the viet nam tourism delegation to china of the democratic republic of viet nam.

present on the occasion were bui tan linh, counsellor, and tan phong, first secretary, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned ti wen-wei, lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yi, cheng yu-chu, chang yu and li chuan-chung, as well as liang feng and other comrades.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Vietnamese Industrial Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting industrial group of the vietnamese ministry of mechanical engineering and metallurgy with vice-ministers of the ministry tran diep and hong ky as the leader and the deputy leader.

bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, was present.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, lin tse-sheng, li fu-ke, lu wei-chao and wei yu-ming, as well as comrades wang ten-lun and yang hsien-shu.

the vietnamese industrial group arrived in peking on april 9. it already visited kwangchow, shanghai and other places.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh and Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party He Is Leading Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party headed by comrade nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier and foreign minister of the government, arrived here by air from moscow this morning.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; comrade shen chien, leading functionary of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and comrade hsiao huang.

also present were:

comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and comrades le tuan and bui tan linh, counsellors of the embassy; and

comrade tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

PLA Air Force Commander Wu Fa-hsien, Political Commissar Wang Hui-chiu Meet Air Commodore Kamal Ahmad and Other Pakistan Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

wu fa-hsien, commander, and wang hui-chiu, political commissar, of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, this noon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with air commodore kamal ahmad, commandant of the staff college of the pakistan air force, and the visiting group of instructors and cadets from the college he is leading.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy, were present on the occasion.

leading members of the p.l.a. air force and the chinese departments concerned kuang jen-nung, liang pu, chu hsu-chih, jen hsueh-yao and chai cheng-wen were also present.

after the meeting, commander wu fa-hsien gave a luncheon in honour of the pakistan friends.

Minutes of Talks between China and Pakistan on Building Sugar Mill Signed

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 1, 1971)

minutes of the talks between china and pakistan on building a sugar mill for pakistan was signed in karachi on april 28. this sugar mill will be built with the help of china in accordance with the protocol signed in april, 1970, between the governments of pakistan and china.

sun jen, leader of chinese sugar mill survey team, and g.m. pracha, secretary of the west pakistan industrial development corporation signed in the minutes on the talks.

the chinese sugar mill survey team arrived in pakistan in december last year at the invitation of the pakistan government. during their stay, they have had the cooperation and assistance of the departments concerned and people of pakistan.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

a delegation of the palestine liberation organization led by abu ammar sa'ed arrived here by plane this evening on invitation to take part in the activities of the "palestine international week" and for a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation who arrived here this evening were abu khaled, abu ali, abu feras and abu imad. hamdi mahmoud, another member of the delegation, is already in peking.

abu nedhal who is sent by the palestine liberation organization to help arrange the activities of the "palestine international week" arrived by the same plane.

warmly welcoming them in the rain at the airport were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of the departments concerned wang kuo-chuan, ting kuo-yu, yuan hua-ping, ho ying, chao chun-cheng, yang chi and chou chueh, as well as several thousand revolutionary people of peking.

the peking airport this evening flew the national flag of china and the flag of the palestine liberation organization. as the palestinian comrades-in-arms stepped down from the plane, wang hsin-ting, chi peng-fei and others walked up to meet them, warmly shaking hands with them. then the palestinian comrades-in-arms walked round to meet the welcoming crowds amid the beating of drums and gongs. the welcomers shouted: "salute to the heroic palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation" "firm support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" "firm support to the asian, african and latin american peoples in their revolutionary

struggle against imperialism exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" boys and girls started performing the "dance of militiamen" and the "waist-drum dance" to the accompaniment of music to warmly welcome the palestinian comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

also present at the airport this evening were diplomatic envoys from arab countries, some asian, african and latin american countries and albania.

on its departure from damascus, the delegation was seen off at the airport by chin chia-lin, chinese ambassador to syria.

CHINA AND PERU

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Peruvian Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with peruvian journalists manuel jesus orbegozo, antonio meza cuadra and german carnero.

present at the meeting were leading members of the journalist circles of peking, the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned chang chi-chih, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, wu hsiao-ta, ling ching, yuan lu-lin and li yen-nien, and staff members wan chung-min, huang chih-liang and lu tsai-kuan.

TIAOYÜ ISLAND ISSUE

China's Territory and Sovereignty Brook No Encroachment

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1971)

following is an article by the "people's daily" commentator today entitled "china's territory and sovereignty brook no encroachment".

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have even included the tiaoyu and other islands into the so-called "areas of reversion" when they resorted to the okinawa "reversion" fraud recently. ignoring the warning of the chinese people, eisaku sato and kiichi aichi and their ilk continue to clamour that the tiaoyu and other islands are the "territory of japan", and that "there is no need to hold talks with any country about the question of territorial rights". the chinese people express boundless indignation

at and protest vehemently against the criminal activities of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in flagrantly plotting to annex china's territory.

like taiwan, the tiaoyu, huangwei, chihwei, nanhsiao, peihsiao and other islands located in the waters northeast of china's taiwan province have from time immemorial been a part of the sacred territory of china and the ownership of these islands is indisputable. however, the japanese reactionaries have resorted to all kinds of despicable ruse in order to occupy china's tiaoyu and other islands. they even dished up the japanese emperor's "imperial edict" of 1896 as a "basis". it alleged that after japan's annexation of taiwan from china following the 1894 sino-japanese war, a "cabinet meeting (of japan) decided that this archipelago (tiaoyu and other islands) is japanese territory". this kind of "basis" is extremely absurd. can a state, wilfully, unilaterally and illegally, incorporate into its own original territory the territory of another country which was annexed for a time? in an attempt to create a fait accompli of the occupation of china's territory, the japanese reactionary government authorities have repeatedly and stealthily sent people to tiaoyu and other islands to carry out criminal activities in violation of china's territory and sovereignty. but all these attempts are futile. no matter how they refuse to talk reason and invent stories, the japanese reactionaries cannot turn china's territory into that of japan.

it is worth noting that the u.s. imperialists even openly support the scheme of the japanese reactionaries to occupy china's territory. the u.s. imperialists asserted that according to the "peace treaty" concluded with japan, they enjoy so-called "administrative right" over the tiaoyu and other islands of china. they will return these islands together with okinawa to japan. how ridiculous exclamation the tiaoyu and other islands are china's territory, over which china has inviolable sovereignty. there simply does not exist the question of u.s. imperialism having so-called "administrative rights" over these islands which belong to china. what right has u.s. imperialism to stealthily offer china's territory to the japanese reactionaries? it is obvious that the aim of u.s. imperialism in so doing is to connive at and encourage japanese militarism to carry out expansion abroad and use the japanese reactionaries as an instrument for pushing the "nixon doctrine" in asia. this is a fresh crime of u.s. imperialism's hostility towards the chinese people. but this clumsy trick of u.s. imperialism can neither help the japanese reactionaries nor save the "nixon doctrine" from complete failure in asia. the chinese people have always maintained that u.s. imperialism should return okinawa it has occupied by force to the japanese people. but we will never permit the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to annex china's sacred territory tiaoyu and other islands by making use of the "okinawa reversion" swindle.

the chiang kai-shek bandit gang plays a despicable role in the international intrigue to annex china's territory. this gang of political mummies that have been repudiated by the chinese people are shamelessly selling out the territory and sovereignty of china and her resources. on the one hand they cannot but express "disagreement" to the claim that the tiaoyu and other islands belong to japan; while on the other hand they continue to plot to work in league with japan and the pak jung hi clique to "jointly develop" the sea-bed and subsoil resources of this area. they act servilely and humiliatingly towards the arrogant

move of the japanese reactionaries to encroach on china's territory and sovereignty in an attempt to win the japanese reactionaries' support in return. this shows that the chiang kai-shek bandit gang's so-called "safeguard the sovereignty of the tiaoyu island" etc. are nothing but deceitful lies. the chinese people will definitely not let the chiang kai-shek bandit gang go unpunished for its traitorous crimes.

the aggressive scheme of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to occupy china's territory and plunder her resources in collusion with the chiang bandit gang can only arouse burning wrath among all the patriotic chinese. the broad masses of the overseas chinese are launching a patriotic campaign for safeguarding national sovereignty and opposing the annexation of the tiaoyu and other islands by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. their just action has won resolute support from the people of their motherland.

our great leader chairman mao pointed out long ago: "the people's republic of china cannot be bullied." "no imperialist will be allowed to invade our territory again." we want to warn the japanese reactionaries once again: gone forever is the time when china was compelled by armed force to cede territory and waive sovereignty. china's sovereignty over the tiaoyu and other islands brooks no encroachment by anybody. in face of the great chinese people, all your intrigues to annex china's territory in collusion with u.s. imperialism are futile and bound to be smashed to smithereens.

US

US Workers Rise in Revolutionary Struggle Against US War of Aggression

(NCNA-English - Peking, May 1, 1971)

the american people's revolutionary struggle against the u.s. war of aggression is surging forward on an ever larger scale. more and more workers have risen and joined this torrential struggle, thus adding enormous strength to the american people's struggle against the policies of war and aggression of the nixon administration and pushing the revolutionary struggle steadily forward to develop in greater depth.

having ushered in the great seventies with new militancy, the american working class has incessantly struggled against the reactionary home and foreign policies of u.s. imperialism. according to obviously watered-down figures given by u.s. authorities, american workers held 5,600 strikes in 1970 with 3,300,000 taking part. the strikes had cost monopoly capital 62,000,000 working days, 3.2 times that of 1960. the broad masses of the american workers have waged a widespread struggle against the u.s. war of aggression, while opposing the ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopolies. in the past year, increasing numbers of workers from more and more trades joined the struggle, with electrical, steel, auto, construction, pharmaceutical and municipal workers, longshoremen, warehousemen, truck drivers and others taking an active part. this is an outstanding characteristic of the american workers' movement developing in depth. on april 24, mammoth demonstrations against the u.s. war of

aggression in indochina were staged by some 1,000,000 people in washington and san francisco under the joint auspices of hundreds of worker, afro-american, student and other organizations. tens of thousands of workers took to the streets, carrying placards condemning aggressive war and opposing the drafting of youths to serve as cannon fodder for aggression. this is rarely seen in american history. in last year's turbulent waves of protest against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indochina and sanguinary slaughter of the american people at home, thousands upon thousands of workers waged a staunch struggle together with the american people of other social strata, dealing heavy blows to the u.s. ruling clique.

apart from demonstrations, american workers also resorted to strikes, rallies, joint statements and other forms of protest, thus raising the american people's struggle against u.s. war of aggression to a new level. since may last year, thousands of workers in a ford assembly plant in chicago and 30,000 workers in detroit have held strikes against the policy of aggression of the nixon administration. in cleveland, tens of thousands of workers signed a statement against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression. a meeting called by municipal workers in denver adopted a resolution condemning the u.s. imperialist aggression in camoodia. at a protest meeting in pittsburg, speakers openly declared that american workers oppose the nixon administration's policy of enlarging the war of aggression in indochina.

with clear-cut objectives and slogans in this struggle, the workers spearheaded it at the u.s. imperialist policies of war and aggression. such slogans as "fight inflation exclamation end the war exclamation" "stop the war against the afro-americans and indochinese people exclamation" and "billionaires profit off workers blood exclamation" have mobilized the broad masses of american workers to take part in the struggle against the war of aggression. at the end of last october, the workers of the general motors corporation who had persevered in their strike for one and a half months pointed out at a demonstration and protest rally against aggressive war that the demonstration and their strike struggle had a common objective. all this shows the speedy awakening of the american working class.

to obstruct and sabotage the workers' struggle, the reactionary u.s. ruling clique has suppressed the workers by "laws" and "bans" and by making use of a handful of its hired scabs to control the workers movement. in the american people's revolutionary struggle against aggressive war launched in april this year and may 1970, the bosses of the american federation of labour-congress of industrial organization (a.f.l.-c.i.o.) openly defended the nixon administration's policy of aggression. this sent the broad masses of workers into burning fury. shaking off the control of a handful of scabs, the workers resolutely took part in the demonstration against aggressive war. last month, tens of thousands of workers going to washington and san francisco by taxis and train from all parts of the country took part in the mammoth demonstrations against aggressive war. on may 21, last year, more than 100,000 workers and students belonging to 28 trade unions and 17 universities or colleges held a mighty demonstration and rally in front of the new york city hall. at the rally, workers representatives revealed the schemes of the u.s. ruling clique to sabotage the joint struggle of workers and students. the fact that the american workers have gradually broken away from the control of a handful of scabs and

thrown themselves valiantly into the struggle against aggressive war is another important mark of the american workers' rapid awakening.

as a result of this awakening, more and more basic-level trade unions and regional industrial trade unions have come out against aggressive war. in may last year, 450 working personnel of trade unions at basic level in the gulf of san francisco on the west coast of the united states published an open letter to nixon, chieftain of u.s. imperialism, condemning the reactionary internal and external policies of his administration and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the u.s. troops from indochina. on last april 19, 80 trade union leaders in the new york area on the east coast of the united states advertised their appeal on the "new york daily news" calling on the workers to participate in the struggle against aggressive war.

f. engels had pointed out: "no nation can be free if it oppresses other nations." the active participation of vast numbers of american workers in the struggle against aggressive war in the past year reflected the irreconcilable contradiction between the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war and the interests of the american people. since it came to power, the nixon administration has engaged in frantic arms expansion and war preparations and aggressive war. its military expenditures exceeded 80,000 million u.s. dollars every year which in the final analysis was a heavy burden to the working people and provided fabulous profits for a handful of monopoly tycoons. on the average every american is taxed more than 1,500 u.s. dollars a year. with inflation swelling malignantly, the prices of consumer goods went up some 12 per cent in the past two years. the real wages and in some trades, the nominal wages of the workers have dropped steadily. the unemployment rate last march was as high as six per cent with the number of the jobless twice as many as in the pre-nixon period. u.s. official circles admitted that the income of 45 million american workers or more than a half of the nation's total of workers is well below the minimum level. what is more, the u.s. ruling circles forced the poverty-stricken workers and other toilers to become cannon fodder in their war of aggression and to die for the interests of the monopolists. even the u.s. defence department had to admit that more american soldiers had died in the war of aggression in viet nam than that in korea. all these living realities provided a good education for the broad masses of american workers and made them increasingly aware that it is precisely the policies of aggression and war of the nixon administration that has brought them endless misery. hence more and more american workers have thrown themselves into the struggle against aggressive war.

v.i. lenin had said: "no power will succeed in depriving the workers of class-consciousness exclamation" the u.s. reactionary ruling circles, alarmed and disturbed by the revolutionary awakening of the american working class and its active opposition to aggressive war, are trying hard to suppress its struggle. but the american working class, which has a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, is not to be deceived or overwhelmed. it will surely break through all obstacles and march courageously to new victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 13, 1971 No. 4897

****
* NATIONAL *
****

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Build a United and Fighting Leading Body

- How the CCP Wu Hsien Committee implements the line of unity for victory of the "9th Congress" and strengthens its own revolutionization

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 30, 1971)

During the Party's "9th Congress" great leader Chairman Mao issued his great call, "Unite to win still greater victory!" In the two years and more since then, the CCP Wu Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, following the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress" indicated by Chairman Mao, have been grasping the strengthening of revolutionary unity as a fundamental problem of revolutionization of their leading body, so as to build a united and fighting leading body and advance courageously on the road of continuing revolution.

In Order To Continue To Make Revolution, It Is Necessary To Go On Strengthening Unity

After the Party's "9th Congress," members of the leading body of Wu hsien, closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, have resolutely implemented the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and actively grasped its own ideological revolutionization. In uniting with and leading the 1,000,000 people of the hsien and in the battle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, representatives of the Army, the revolutionary leadership cadres and the masses, closely woven like the three strands of a rope, have scored one victory after another. Under the victorious situation, some of the comrades thought, "The unity of the leading body of the hsien has passed the test of battle, so it should not have any trouble in the future." Whereupon they slackened the effort to continue to strengthen revolutionary unity and consequently their consciousness in upholding revolutionary unity suffered. At that

time, two of the leadership cadres were on bad terms with each other because of differences of opinion in work, and that affected revolutionary unity which led to a definite deterioration in work.

This incident received serious attention from the principal leadership comrades of the leading body. They carried out an in-depth analysis and realized that it was a manifestation that the leading body had not sufficiently implemented the line of the Party's "9th Congress" and that the awareness of the struggle in line and of continuing the revolution was not high enough. Therefore they carried out timely discussion activities, and launched active ideological struggles which enabled these two comrades to raise quickly their level of understanding, remove the barriers between themselves and strengthen their unity.

At the same time the leadership comrades also organized the whole body of leadership members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's directive, "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be achieved in every factory, village, office and school" and unfolded a heated debate. They also organized everybody to go deeply into different types of commune and brigade to carry out investigation and study, and discovered that units that had firmly implemented the line on unity and victory of the "9th Congress" invariably showed vigor and vitality in work, whereas those units in which unity among the leading body had not been carried out well invariably suffered in revolution and production.

The great teachings of Chairman Mao and the actual lessons of experience have enabled everybody to realize deeply:

1. There is a need for unity in revolution, and unity is for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's line of unity for victory of the "9th Congress" are the pointer for all work as well as for the revolutionization of the leading body.

2. Unity in the leading body of the hsien committee is the key to unity of the people of the whole hsien and a guarantee leading the broad masses of people in battle against the class enemies and winning victory, and directly involves the consolidation of power as well as the implementation of the various fighting tasks set forth at the Party's "9th Congress."

3. To continue the revolution, there is a need for constantly strengthening unity. The more victorious the situation, the more it is necessary to pay attention to overcoming factors unfavorable to unity and continue to strengthen initiative in forming revolutionary unity.

After understanding was raised to a higher level, they grasped the problem of constantly strengthening revolutionary unity as a fundamental principle for bringing about revolutionization of the leading body. When deliberating on problems, they always bore in mind unity. When handling problems, they always paid attention to unity. "The squad members," closely

united along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, courageously battled for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Last spring, in hitting out at the class enemies engaged in sabotaging the collective economy and undermining socialism, the standing committee studied over and over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on class and class struggle, and with single heart and purpose and with concerted action, bravely took the field and, sharing the load, used the steadfast unity of the "squad members" to serve as an impetus to the revolutionary unity of the people of the whole hsien. They hit out fiercely at the small handful of class enemies and consolidated the socialist position.

Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought As A Pointer, Seek Unity in Struggle

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for insuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations which will help our fight. Every Communist and revolutionary should take up this weapon." The leading members of the Wu Hsien Party Committee have deeply realized that the appearance from time to time of differences of opinion within the Party is only natural, that as long as active ideological struggle is developed, democratic centralism is carried out, and Mao Tse-tung's thought used to unify the understanding and action of everyone, revolutionary unity will truly be realized.

The eastern district of this hsien has historically been a low-yield area, and some people called it a "habitual low-producer that cannot come into its own." When the standing committee brought up the questions of this district for discussion, some of the comrades expressed the view that the situation there was unusual. The conditions were unfavorable, the land was poor, there was a shortage of labor and there was not enough tractors and not enough electric power for irrigation. In order to transform the backward condition of this district, a large amount of material assistance must be obtained from the upper level. However the majority of the comrades held the view that although conditions in the eastern region were rather unfavorable, yet fundamentally the problem was one of the struggle between the two lines.

These two lines of view sparked a violent debate. The leading comrades of the hsien committee did not evade the contradictions, but directed them into the proper channel and gave helpful guidance. Together with the problems, everyone went to 70 production teams in the eastern district to carry out investigation there. By means of the investigation, they gathered a large amount of data and discovered many problems. At the second meeting of the standing committee everybody conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In this historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration," and angrily criticized "the theory that productivity alone counts" trumpeted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, all again held a debate on the problem of the eastern district, and clearly realized that "This or that problem of the eastern district, when added together, boils down to nothing but the fundamental problem of whether the socialist road or the capitalist road is being taken." "If the evil wind of capitalism is not defeated, the experience of Tachai will never be learned; if revisionism is not criticized and repudiated, socialist production will not be able to make progress."

By means of the study, the awareness of all class of struggle and the struggle between the two lines was heightened and their understanding unified. The standing committee immediately passed a resolution assigning three principal leadership comrades to the eastern district to grasp firmly the vital part of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, to lead the broad masses of revolutionary people in developing a deep-going "one-strike three-oppose" movement, and to criticize severely the evil wind of capitalism which led to a rapid heightening of awareness of the line struggle for the masses.

Spirit transforms into matter, and there was a very rapid change in the features of this district, and a new upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was launched. In 1970, the per-mow yield of grain in many a commune passed the 1,000-catty mark, and the "habitual low-producer has won in battle the right to stand on its own." By means of this struggle, the fighting solidarity of the leading body of the hsien committee based on the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, was further enhanced.

This incident gives the leading members of the hsien committee a deep revelation: Revolutionary unity is the unanimity of thought and action arrived at under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To bring about revolutionary unity, the most fundamental principle is to use the thought of Mao Tse-tung to unify understanding, to unify policy-making, to unify planning, to unify command and to unify action, as well as to constantly overcome all erroneous trends and ideas. A struggle that is separated from Mao Tse-tung's thought will become a struggle without principle, and unity that is separated from Mao Tse-tung's thought will become unity without principle.

Accordingly they more diligently devoted themselves to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly grasped the education on line and overcame opportunely the various factors unfavorable to revolutionary unity.

From practice the members of the leading body of Wu hsien realized that: To adopt a compromising, reconciliatory or accommodating attitude toward erroneous trends that are inconsistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or a bourgeois ideological style unfavorable to revolutionary unity will not bring about true revolutionary unity. Only by holding up a clearly marked banner, maintaining active struggle and carrying out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive can revolutionary unity be consolidated and strengthened.

Arrogance Must Be Opposed in Unity, Only Modesty Can Lead to Progress

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle, and it is also an important condition for maintaining unity."

Regarding the question of guarding against arrogance for unity, members of the leading body of the Wu Hsien Party Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have been through a process of understanding.

In 1969, by actively grasping revolution and stimulating production, this hsien scored a great increase in farm and sideline production. At that time, on seeing the increased achievements some of the comrades grew arrogant and complacent and that gave rise to slackness, which caused seeds unfavorable to unity to germinate. The leading comrades of the hsien committee knew that this was the appearance of new contradictions under the new situation. With this problem in mind, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in accordance with the line of the "9th Congress" launched an active ideological struggle, which enabled everybody to realize that under the situation of victory, it frequently was very easy to have the feeling of arrogance and complacency, which was a major obstacle to the implementation of the unity of the "9th Congress," and that only by continuing to overcome the feeling of arrogance and complacency, and by demonstrating a modest and prudent style, could the implementation of the line of the "9th Congress" be insured.

Since 1970, the leading comrades have carried out ideological struggle against arrogance and complacency several times, and for every step in their advance, they used the line of the "9th Congress" as a pointer in examining their thinking and investigating their work. They looked upon their achievements as a result of implementation of the line of the "9th Congress" and regarded discrepancies as a manifestation of their failure to implement solidly the line of the "9th Congress." By smashing tellingly ideas of arrogance and complacency and establishing in a big way the style of modesty and prudence, they led the people of the whole hsien in a battle against nature and the elements, struck at the class enemies and enabled revolution and production to develop with ever greater vigor. In 1970, the average per-mow yield of grain for the whole hsien reached a high 1,100 catties.

By means of regularly developing struggle against arrogance and complacency, members of the leading body of this hsien have paid more attention to using "one dividing into two" in dealing with themselves and in maintaining a modest and prudent style. The old and the new cadres are all able to learn the good style of the army representatives, and the old cadres and the army representatives also mutually learn from each other's strong points. The most important reason that the leading body of Wu hsien has been able to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, keep unanimously united, and make constant progress is because Comrade Liu Fu-ta, the secretary of the hsien committee, has been able to serve in the role of a pace-setter in revolutionary unity.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To be a good 'squad leader,' the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly," the secretary has conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works, studied the writings of Chairman Mao, made energetic efforts to transform the world outlook, taken the lead in opposing arrogance and smashing complacency, maintained a modest and prudent style, implemented democratic centralism, given full play to the democratic style, and united with the "squad members" to lead the "squad members." In the normal line of work and when encountering major problems, he always voluntarily airs the problems, but refuses to take an arbitrary decision. When differences of opinion are encountered he would voluntarily seek consultations with others, and modestly solicits the views of others. When problems are encountered in work, he would be courageous in shouldering responsibilities. When difficulties are encountered, he would voluntarily overcome them and not pass the buck to others.

Once the standing committee was discussing the question of a worksite for a factory run by the hsien, and there were differences of opinion. Comrade Liu Fu-t'ai did not hastily draw a conclusion, but went together with the standing committee to make an on-the-spot inspection, and unified understanding was quickly arrived at by all. In that way, everybody had ample opportunity to carry out preliminary exchange of views and hold discussions on the problems encountered, and not only was that favorable for the "squad members" to learn from one another, but that was also favorable to the promotion of unity among the "squad members."

The leading body of Wu Hsien Party Committee has conscientiously implemented the line of unity for victory of the "9th Congress." All are in a happy frame of mind and their steps are in unison. Between the "squad leader" and the committee members, and among the committee members themselves, they are mutually supporting, cooperating, helping and respecting one another. With the "squad members" united on the line of the "9th Congress," a vigorous, united, militant as well as lively and animated political situation has appeared.

* * *

PLA PARTY COMMITTEES

Strengthen the Construction of the Party Committee and Let the "Squad Members" Play Their Parts to the Full

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 30, 1971)

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full," the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Wuhan units of the PLA resolutely implements the organizational principle of democratic centralism as contained in the new Party Constitution passed at the "9th Congress," and pays attention everywhere in work to relying upon and fostering members of the Party committee selected from the basic level units, letting them play their parts to the full and showing an interest in their growth. This enables the Party committee to become a vigorous and strong command post for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and effectively promotes the revolutionized and militarized construction of the unit.

The Party committee of this regiment is an advanced unit in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of a certain larger unit under the Wuhan Military Region. The revolutionized construction of the Party committee has always been carried out comparatively well. After the "9th Congress" of the Party, on the basis of intensive study of the new Party Constitution, members of the committee, after sufficient preliminary exchange of views and consultations, selected some fine Communist Party members from among the basic level units to become members of the regimental Party committee by way of infusing new blood into the Party committee.

Under such a situation, how to properly rely on and train these Party committee members working at the basic level and enable these "squad members" of the Party committee to demonstrate their unity and fighting role better has become an important issue in Party construction. To solve this problem well, the moment the new Party committee was set up, the leading members immediately organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas on Party construction as well as his line for Party construction, "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and the new Party Constitution. This enabled everybody to realize that the assimilation in the Communist Party membership fighters and cadres from the basic level was an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's Party construction line, for strengthening Party construction, for closely linking the Party with the masses and for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The leading comrades also realized that they must rely on them with the warmest revolutionary fervor, show an interest in them and enable these "squad members" of the Party committee to advance with vigor along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the basis of heightened understanding, the principal responsible member of the Party committee always regards the development of the role of the Party committee members working in the basic level as an important task

to grasp. When making investigation, the Party committee earnestly consults with them. When making arrangements for work, the Party committee would first ask them for their views. When summing up work, the Party committee truly listens to their criticism and suggestions.

At the beginning of last year, when the Party committee was implementing the spirit of the conference of representatives of activists and 4-good companies in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Wuhan Military Region, comparing with the advanced to find the gap between them, and carrying out ideological rehabilitation, it failed to make any real headway at first. The principal members of the Party committee voluntarily visited the Party committee members working in the basic level to obtain their views. These committee members pointed out that if the Party committee wanted to bring about ideological revolutionization, it should open its doors and listen to comments from the masses. On the basis of their views, the Party committee has allowed cadres and fighters from the companies to participate in appraisal meetings and regarded this as an important step for effecting ideological revolutionization within the Party committee, and has put that into a system for effectively promoting ideological revolutionization in the Party committee.

Owing to the fact that they did not know much about the over-all situation when they began taking part in Party committee work, some of the members of the Party committee from the basic level just listened and took notes when they attended meetings and were not active enough in speaking. With this problem in mind, the principal leading comrades of the Party committee studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, went severally to look up the Party committee members working in the basic level for talks, earnestly sought their views, acquainted themselves with their difficulties, and discovered that the problem with these members was caused by the lack of reliance on them and assistance for them. Therefore they on the one hand organized the standing committee of the Party committee to carry out a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and the documents of the "9th Congress," and on the other hand drew up further measures for relying on and helping the Party committee members working in the basic level so that they could better play their part. The leading comrades, while grasping study actively, insisted on exchanging "information" regularly with them, so as to enable them to have in mind a picture of the over-all situation at all times though they were physically at the basic level and further contribute their effort toward successfully doing leadership work for the Party committee.

Last March, the construction work undertaken by this regiment entered its critical phase, and some of the companies under the condition of shortage of time and pressure of work paid attention only to the progress of the construction and neglected the grasping of political work. Political instructor Li Ch'uan-chang, a member of the regimental Party committee, discovered this problem at the basic level. From the documents of the Party committee, he also learned that similar conditions also appeared in other companies, thereupon he made a suggestion to the Party committee to adopt appropriate measures to overcome this phenomenon. His suggestion received

the close attention of the Party committee which felt that he had grasped the main problem in current work. The principal leading member of the Party committee went at once deep into the lower level, and together with him and other members of the Party committee working in the basic level studied measures for further strengthening political and ideological work in the construction work and enabled the revolutionized construction of the companies to be strengthened very rapidly.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their shortcomings with each other's strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause." Of the members of the Party committee of this regiment, some are old comrades who have joined the revolution for a long period of time, and some are new comrades who have joined rather late. From practice they have realized that in order to enable the Party committee to implement democratic centralism better and fully make manifest the unity and fighting role of the "squad members," they must learn from each other and make improvement together. They have organized a nucleus group for the study of Chairman Mao's writings in the Party committee, and regularly studied together, held discussion and application meetings together, combated self and repudiated revisionism together, helping and learning from each other and stimulating the progress of each other. The standing committee members of the Party committee have also formed "one helps one" "a red pair" with the committee members working in the basic level, modestly learning the strong points of the comrades working in the basic level and also effectively carrying out propaganda, giving assistance and providing leadership.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Excellent Situation of Revolution and Production on the Industrial Front of Kiangsu, Shansi, and Shantung

- Education in ideology and political lines is carried out intensively, and the general line for building socialism is conscientiously implemented

Growth rates of total industrial production value in the first quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year: Kiangsu 43 percent, Shansi 34 percent, Shantung 29 percent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 1, 1971)

Kiangsu (Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanking) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels on the industrial front in Kiangsu Province led the broad worker masses, raised high the great red banner of the general line of "going all-out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism" formulated personally by Chairman Mao, penetratingly unfolded the production-increase and economy campaign, and won new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production during this year's first few months.

In this year's first quarter, the total industrial production value of the province was increased by 43 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year, creating the highest record of the corresponding period in history. Over 40 kinds of major industrial products including iron ore, coke, pig iron, steel,diesel engines, electric motors, chemical fertilizer, and insecticides made increases by large margins, the quality of products was raised ceaselessly, and consumption of raw materials was further reduced.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels on the industrial front of Kiangsu Province relentlessly grasped education in the spheres of ideology and political lines during the organization and leadership of this year's industrial production. They held study classes at various levels, organized the broad workers and cadres to criticize and repudiate intensively the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in the light of reality of the struggle between the two lines of their own localities and their own units, and ceaselessly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Leadership cadres at various levels conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works as well as those of Chairman Mao. They relentlessly criticized idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productivity, and the theory of human nature of the landlord class disseminated by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i kind. They deeply realized that political work was the life-blood of all economic work, and that revolution was the locomotive to lead all work to advance victoriously.

In the production-increase and economy campaign, it is necessary to give prominence to proletarian politics so as to promote the development of production. Various departments on the industrial front of the province have universally strengthened the Party's ideological and organizational development, penetratingly unfolded the campaign of "one-strike and three-opposition." Members of leadership squads at various levels insisted on going deep into reality, closely linked up with the masses, strengthened investigation and research, forcefully promoted ideological revolutionization and organizational revolutionization, and insured that industrial production would advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the beginning of this year, Kiangsu Province has been paying attention to the relentless grasping of the construction of mines and giving of support to agriculture and industry. In the past, due to interferences from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the foundation industries of Kiangsu Province were relatively weak, failing to cope with the development of processing industries for a long period of time. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the newly established provincial revolutionary committee attached great importance to the construction of mines.

Since this year, they have further strengthened the Party's leadership of the construction of mines. Principal responsible comrades of the provincial revolutionary committee as well as leadership members of relevant departments have personally proceeded to mining areas for investigation and research, and aroused the masses to clearly grip mining resources, waging a battle on mining.

Under Party leadership, a number of old mines such as Fenghuangshan Iron Mine, Likuo Iron Mine, Tungching Copper Mine, have exerted great efforts to tap industrial potentials and increased the production of ores, making new contributions to the revolution. A number of cities which did not undertake the construction of mines before, such as Wuhsi and Changchow, have fully aroused the masses, utilized nearby mining deposits and resources,and exerted great effort to construct raw material bases.

At present, some bases have made preliminary development. Revolutionary committees at various levels of the province have also broadly aroused the masses to locate mineral deposits and report on them, to build small mines and small coal pits through self-reliance. Chuyung hsien alone has discovered mineral deposits of iron, manganese, copper, aluminum and rare metals, and has drawn up plans to construct 17 small mining spots all by themselves. The machine-building department of the province has also contributed to the construction of mines by trial producing and producing large quantities of advanced mining machinery and equipment.

In order to cope with the new situation of penetrating development of the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai," leadership departments of the province, districts and municipalities have organized local industrial departments to exert effort to serve the development of agricultural production with plans and with leadership, on the basis of investigation and research.

The industrial front of the province has exhaustively tapped potentials, increased the production of large quantities of diesel engines, water pumps, transformers, hand-operated tractors and other products to support agriculture, and made continuous deliveries of products to the rural areas. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, the production in this year's first quarter of agricultural pumps was increased 5.2 times; that of hand-operated tractors, by nearly 100 percent; and that of chemical fertilizer and insecticides, by over 30 percent. In the first quarter of this year, the Changchow Diesel Engine Plant increased its diesel engine output 5.5 times over that of the corresponding period of last year, and reduced production costs by 55 percent without increasing equipment and manpower. Many hsien and commune factories have also turned more and more to the rural areas to better serve agricultural production.

Shansi (Based on an NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels on the fronts of industry, transport and communications, and capital construction of Shansi Province have strengthened their leadership over economic work, conscientiously and thoroughly carried out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They conscientiously carry out the general line of "going all-out, aiming high, achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism," and continuously and penetratingly unfold the production-increase and economy campaign, promoting industrial production and construction undertakings and bringing about an excellent situation of prosperity.

During this year's first quarter, the total industrial output value of the province rose in each consecutive month, showing a total increase of 34 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year, reaching the highest level in the same period in history. The output of various industrial products such as iron ore, machine-processed coke, pig iron, copper, caustic soda, rubber tires, plastic products, transformers, locomotive engines, small open railroad carriages, machine-made paper, cigarettes, and sewing machines as well as the volume of generated electric power all exceeded those of the fourth quarter of last year.

Railroad transport overfulfilled the first quarter State target by 4 percent. The number of capital construction projects completed and inaugurated for production also showed increases as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Last year, the fronts of industry, transport and communications, and capital construction in Shansi Province all exceeded State targets, and created historical record levels. During the summing up of last year's experiences, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels organized the broad cadres and masses, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The Chinese Communist Party is the leadership nucleus for the entire Chinese people. Without such a nucleus, the socialist undertaking will not be able to win victory," and relentlessly criticized the towering criminal acts committed by political charlatans of the kind of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

Through studies and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of cadres and the masses have more profoundly realized that: To strengthen Party leadership over economic work, it is necessary to insist on letting proletarian politics take command, placing in the first place before all work the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the promotion of the revolutionization of man's thinking. Leadership members of many industries assiduously studied dialectical materialism and historical materialism, criticized idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productivity, and the theory of human nature of the landlord class as well as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," increasing their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, between materialism and idealism, and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels complying with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must make discussions every year, every month, and every day" with regard to the question of line, relentlessly grasped the struggles between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines in the economic sphere, and further raised their initiative in thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the course of education in ideology and political lines, the broad masses of cadres and the masses on the fronts of industry, transport and communications, and capital construction in Shansi Province have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Policy and strategy are the life-blood of the Party," further raising their initiative in carrying out a series of principles and policies of the Party for economic work. Complying with Chairman Mao's teaching of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," they actively gave support to agricultural production, and vigorously developed iron and steel and other raw material industries.

Shantung (Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan) The broad workers and revolutionary cadres of the industrial and transport fronts of Shantung Province have resolutely and thoroughly carried out the general line of "going all-out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism" formulated personally by Chairman Mao. In the struggle of grasping revolution and promoting production, they have ceaselessly achieved new success, making a good start for the victorious fulfillment of the 1971 State plans.

In this year's first quarter, the total industrial output value of Shantung Province was increased by 29 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The output of major industrial products such as steel, pig iron, steel products, mineral ores, coke, raw coal, crude oil, electrical power, cement, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, internal combustion engines, soda ash, caustic soda, synthetic rubber, lathes, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, sewing machines, bicycles, and thermo flasks all showed increases by large margins as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The quality of these products was improved, and consumption of raw materials was further lowered.

The broad masses of cadres and the masses of the industrial and transport fronts of Shantung Province, complying with Chairman Mao's directive, "conducting education in the spheres of ideology and political lines" within the Party, have conscientiously studied Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought in relation to reality, penetratingly unfolded the mass campaign of living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, relentlessly criticized reactionary "transcendentalism," "theory of productivity," "human nature" and "theory of the dying out of class struggle," greatly raising the consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and the continuation of the revolution. They said with profound understanding: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our life-blood, and the resolute and thorough carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will enable the revolution to advance and enable production to develop. Otherwise, both revolution and production will suffer setbacks. We must more consciously do things according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to insure the remarkable fulfillment of this year's tasks of grasping revolution and promoting production."

In the intensive education in ideology and political line on the industrial and transport fronts of Shantung Province, the broad masses of cadres and the masses also universally unfolded a campaign of self-education to oppose conceit and complacency and to advocate modesty and prudence in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Modesty makes for progress, and conceit makes for backwardness." Through line education and the campaign to oppose conceit and destroy complacency, they have further promoted the revolutionization of the leadership squads. Members of leadership squads at various levels proceed deep into the grassroot level, grasp points to lead whole areas, led the masses to whip up a new upsurge of the production-increase and economy campaign, and forcefully promote the development of production.

In the struggle of grasping revolution and promoting production, the broad masses of cadres and workers of the industrial and transport fronts of Shantung Province have resolutely carried out the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." They relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "profit taking command," "to support agriculture is unprofitable" and other erroneous ideas. They realize that whether industry serves agriculture or not is a major question of what orientation is to be upheld and what line is to be carried out, thus raising their initiative and activism in giving support to agriculture.

Industrial and transport departments of the province have also actively taken measures in various aspects to insure the production and shipment of means of production for agriculture. In this year's first quarter, several kinds of major products for supporting agriculture showed increases by relatively large margins as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of these, irrigation machines for agricultural use and machine-drawn farm tools were increased 2.5 times; chemical fertilizer was nearly doubled, and chemical insecticides increased by 84 percent.

The broad masses of cadres and workers of the industrial and transport fronts of Shantung Province have compiled with Chairman Mao's directive of "developing the mining industry" and vigorously strengthened mining development this year, and whipped up an upsurge in waging a battle of mining. The broad masses of workers of Chinling Iron Mine took various measures to fully tap production potentials, raising the output of iron ore by 82 percent in this year's first quarter as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Various industries and trades of the province have also taken measures in various aspects to give support to mining development.

The machine-building industrial system of Tsingtao municipality has organized over 90 large and small factories for cooperation for producing mining equipment. Up to the present, they have produced 37 kinds of heavy-duty mining, smelting, and refining equipment, totalling 163 sets, giving effective support to the construction of mines and the development of the iron and steel industry. Prospecting teams of the provincial geological system stationed in the Tsinan Area have all departed before the end of March to make general prospecting of mineral and geological resources.

In the penetrating unfolding of the production-increase and economy campaign on the industrial and transport fronts of Shantung Province, the broad masses of cadres and workers have also extensively unfolded technical innovation activities for more materials, equipment, output, better quality, variety, and manpower from technical innovation, achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in the development of local industry. For example, a small synthetic ammonium plant with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons can raise its production capacity by 50 percent after making innovations of its several sets of major equipment such as the boiler, gas-generating furnace, synthesis tower, and compressor, without adding equipment and without making additional capital investment. The broad workers of Tsingtao Steel Plant used a side-blowing rotary furnace to successfully smelt and produce silicon steel, opening a new way for local steel and iron plants to smelt and refine silicon steel by self-reliance.

* * *

PUBLIC HEALTH

Widespread Spring Patriotic Health Movement Unfolded in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 29, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions," the broad masses of revolutionary people in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin have since spring this year unfolded a powerful and impressive patriotic health movement centering on the elimination of pests and the extermination of diseases which has achieved outstanding results under the guidance of revolutionary committees and Party organizations at various levels.

In the patriotic health movement this spring, the revolutionary committees and Party organizations of various organs, factories, enterprises, schools and rural people's communes in the municipality of Peking have carried out a penetrating and meticulous ideological mobilization of the masses through use of study classes, discussion and application meetings, criticism and repudiation meetings, on-the-spot meetings, etc. Throughout the municipality, groups of middle school and primary school students as well as backbone elements engaged in neighborhood health work and propaganda teams organized by medical service personnel, have gone to bus stations, commercial centers and other public places, as well as deep into streets, side lanes and backyards to use all manners and ways for propagating Chairman Mao's series of directives on health work, actively discussed the significance of unfolding a patriotic health movement, angrily criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on public health, and heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of people to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian health line. The principal leadership cadres of many ch'ü, hsien and bureaus have also gone deeply into the basic levels, to do summing up, to popularize the experience of advanced typical examples in health work, which greatly excited the activism of the masses,and enabled the spring patriotic health movement to develop with vigor and vitality and in a practical and down-to-earth manner in the urban and suburban areas.

In conjunction with cleaning up the store rooms and taking inventory the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the Peking Internal Combustion Engine General Plant have carried out public health assault activities in a big way. They have cleared out a large amount of metal scraps and rubbish which not only brought about the recovery of steel for the state but also improved the health feature of the plant.

The broad masses of commune members and people of the Lungenchih village, in Shihchingshan ch'ü, have closely linked up the development of the spring patriotic health movement with spring plowing and production. They have deepened and cleared more than 600 meters of ditches, and in combination with filling up hollows, marshes, trenches and ponds, have extended the farming surface by more than 4 mow. In conjunction with health work, they have

also carried out the cleaning of pig sties, chicken coops, cattle stalls and vegetable cellars to clear out more than 800 cart loads of barnyard manure and rubbish in support of spring plowing and production.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Shanghai municipality have proceeded by firmly grasping line education. In developing the spring patriotic health movement, they have fully mobilized the masses to launch a "people's war" and there has appeared a touching scene in every home and household where men and women, young and old, are being fully mobilized. The leadership at various levels and the broad masses of revolutionary people join forces in assault actions, carry out interior and environmental health in a big way and clean up the breeding place of mosquito and fly.

The leading members of the CCP Shanghai Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, carrying their burden, have gone separately and deeply into the basic levels, used Mao Tse-tung's thought to propagate to the masses, to arm and activate them and to carry out patriotic health activities. Within a short time, more than 7,300 places found to be breeding grounds for mosquitoes and fly larvae have been destroyed.

The Hungk'ou ch'ü has organized more than 200 assault teams to carry out inspection and washing of every covered up well, large or small, and garbage disposal box within the whole district, as well as treated some dead health corners and weak links. Many factories in the municipality have also linked up the cleaning up of store rooms and taking inventory with the accumulation of fertilizer, and they have cleared out a large amount of waste and old metal scraps as well as amassing a large amount of miscellaneous manure to give effective support to industrial and agricultural production. In digging for larvae and exterminating mosquitoes Shanghai Electrolysis Plant has linked up the cleaning of the store rooms to recover more than 400 tons of waste steel. Hsinchuang commune, in carrying out assault health activities, has accumulated more than 46,000 piculs of manure, and at the same time has built some 22 septic tanks, dug 52 wells and further consolidated the gains of anti-schistosomiasis work.

Since the coming of spring, more than 1,700,000 man-days has been spent by the Tientsin municipality in the spring patriotic health movement. The broad masses of workers, cadres of organs, students and neighborhood residents of Hohsi ch'ü, under the leadership of leading cadres of the ch'ü, have carried out a major offensive on a piece of empty ground that for a long time nobody bothered about. They cleared away more than 200 truckloads of rubbish, and also filled this piece of empty land up with a layer of new soil as well as planting more than 11,000 economic trees to give effective impetus to the flourishing development of health work in the whole district.

The principal leadership cadres of the T'angku ch'ü have energetically grasped the health work of the new Tientsin port, and not only have they carried out health work there, but they have also carried out safety production well. During the spring patriotic health movement, the broad masses

of medical personnel in various hospitals throughout the municipality have stepped out the doors of the hospital gone deep into the factories, rural areas, and streets to propagate Chairman Mao's proletarian health line, and impelled the penetrating development of the patriotic health movement in the whole municipality.

* * *

OBITUARY NOTICE

Comrade Li Ssu-kuang Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

comrade li ssu-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and leader of the scientific and educational group under the state council of the chinese people's republic, died here on april 29, 1971 at the age of 82, after long medical treatment.

comrade li ssu-kuang took part in the 1911 revolution as a young man. before liberation he devoted himself to the research into and teaching of geomechanics. he returned to china from england as soon as the whole country was liberated in 1949. he arrived in peking in may 1950, after surmounting one obstacle after another put in his way by imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries. from that time on he served as director of the institute of palaeontology of the chinese academy of sciences, minister of geology of the chinese people's republic, chairman of the scientific and technical association, member of the standing committee of the first national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-chairman of the second, third and fourth national committees of the c.p.p.c.c.

comrade li ssu-kuang joined the communist party of china in 1958 and was elected a member of the central committee of the party at the party's ninth national congress.

comrade li ssu-kuang was an outstanding scientist. he was loyal to the party and chairman mao and used chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide scientific research and made important contributions to china's geological work.

a ceremony was held at babaoshan cemetery this afternoon to pay last respects to comrade li ssu-kuang.

the ceremony was presided over by kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences.

present on the occasion were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and chi teng-kuei and li teh-sheng, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

also present were:

chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee;

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference;

members of the c.p.c. central committee wang shou-tao, liu wei, li chen, li fu-chun and su ching, and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee liu hsi-yao, chien hsueh-sen and kuo yu-feng;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun and chu ko-chen;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee teng chu-min, lu han, shih liang, liu wen-hui, chang hsi-jo and chi fang; and

leading comrades of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the office of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang liang-en, yang ten-chung, liu yu-fa, li liang-han, ting chiang, hsu chih-chiang, yen chun, chih chun, wang man-tien, wu yin-hsien, shih huang, wang lo-tien, li chi-huang, ting kuo-yu and responsible comrades who have come from various parts of the country to attend the national conference on the transformation of education.

chou pei-yuan, ting hsi-lin, chien chang-chao and other friends of the late comrade li ssu-kuang, representatives of the revolutionary masses of the chinese academy of sciences and the geological bureau of the state planning commission, and family members and relatives of the deceased were also present.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in Tibet and Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

spring sowing has been completed in the main by the commune members of various nationalities in tibet and sinkiang and other field work is going apace.

spring sowing started in the major grain producing areas of the tibet autonomous region, including lhasa, loka and shigatse, earlier this year than previously. many communes began ploughing the field before the thaw set in. women of tibetan nationality ploughed along with the men, breaking with the old feudal convention that women cannot do such field work.

after last year's autumn harvest the agricultural areas in tibet conscientiously summed up their experience and intensified their mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. during the winter they braved bitter cold and snow to build water control and other projects to improve the land and accumulated manure, turning the slack season into a busy one. in the loka area alone, 660 hectares of wasteland were reclaimed, 700 ditches were dug or repaired, 165 reservoirs built and 1,200 hectares of low-yield land improved.

members of revolutionary committees at all levels are in the countryside for the current farm work. they make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought with the masses and take part in production and guide it.

the leading organs of the people's liberation army units and the industrial, communications and trading departments are aiding agriculture as an important part of their work. a p.l.a. unit stationed on the bank of the yalu tsangpo river has sent large numbers of men, draft animals and farm tools to help nearby tibetan peasants with spring farming in line with the p.l.a. tradition to "support the government and cherish the people". the commercial and transportation departments are speeding up the delivery of means of production and consumer goods. agricultural machinery plants sent teams of workers to people's communes and production brigades to check up on farm tools and machinery and make necessary repairs.

people's communes in the southern part of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region have completed sowing early spring crops and are tending the winter wheat fields. sowing has started in the northern part of the autonomous region.

the leading bodies at all levels are making further efforts to educate the people with mao tsetung thought, which is fundamental for building up a socialist countryside. many leading cadres have gone to the grassroots level to work and study chairman mao's writings with the masses, solve problems arising in production and study the struggle between the two lines with them. the countryside is a great school for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the consciousness of the masses and the cadres in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line has been raised and they show the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. this increased the tempo of spring farm work.

drought of varying degrees hit some areas in hotien and kasngar in southern sinkiang this spring. the commune members broke through the ice to lead in water from rivers, sank wells and dug irrigation ditches. they sowed the crops in time and ensured both the speed and quality of sowing.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in sinkiang firmly carry out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", and carefully planned the sowing acreage for various crops. many people's communes, while paying great attention to grain production, extended the area under industrial crops.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Arab Journalists Arrive in Peking to Visit China and Cover "Palestine International Week" Activities

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

journalists from arab countries arrived here in separate groups yesterday and today to visit china and cover the activities of the "palestine international week" in peking at the invitation of journalist circles of peking.

the arab guests are: nazih abu niddal, leading editor, and rashad abu shawer, editor, of "al fatah", palestine; abdul jabbar al-shatub, editor-in-chief of the weekly "alef ba", iraq; ali ballout, editor-in-chief of the weekly "ad-dastour", and farid el khatib, columnist of "al kifah" (daily) and "al ahad" (weekly), lebanon; elfatih eltigani, chief editor of "al ayam" of the sudan; bader obeisi, chief editor of syrian arab news agency, syria; and abdeljelil damak, deputy editor-in-chief of "assabah", tunisia.

upon their arrival, the arab guests were greeted at the airport by leading members of peking journalist circles and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, peng hua, li yen-nien, yuan hsien-lu, lo tung and tai lin-feng.

a number of other journalists from arab countries are expected to come to visit china and cover the activities of the "palestine international week" on invitation.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Australian and French Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met all members of the australia-china society may day delegation to china headed by edward bull, and of the workers' delegation of the spare-time and action clubs of french youth headed by suzette delon. they had very cordial conversations with the two delegations and had separate photographs taken with them.

the australian friends present at the meeting were: barry york, kerry craig langer, james alexander bacon, karl robert armstrong, shirley may wharton, janos allo, janet kay armstrong, lynne maree butcher, joy decker, william dowling, james stuart downing, dora nerndl, oliver roman nerndl, kathryn margaret kelly, dimos krouskos, janet christine muller, anne elizabeth parker, bernard james williams and john gregory mack.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ni chih-fu, chang wen-chin, ti wen-wei, wu hsiao-ta, cheng yu-chu, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, li chuan-chung, han pao-jui, kuo ping-wen, nan kuang-yen, hsu chung-ching, hsi chen-huan, chi chao-chu, chi tsung-hua, wu chien-min and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Peking Ceremony Welcoming National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission and the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence held a ceremony at the peking workers' stadium this afternoon to warmly welcome the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo now on a friendly visit to china. chinese and congolese football players played a friendly match.

distinguished foreign guests attending the ceremony and watching the friendly match were:

lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army of the people's republic of the congo; jean-jacques melingui, political instructor of the team; pascal ockyemba-morlende, congolese ambassador to china, and his wife; counsellor oscar samba of the embassy, and his wife;

v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy, son and daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; general ouong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs;

tran diep and hong ky, vice-ministers of mechanical engineering and metallurgy of the democratic republic of viet nam; and

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife.

also present were huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned wang hsin-ting, chi peng-fei, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, tsao cheng, chai cheng-wen, li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo and wu hsiao-ta.

before the ceremony, chief of the p.l.a. general staff huang yung-sheng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with lieutenant jacques n'dolou and jean-jacques melingui.

the national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo hung on the rostrum at the stadium. inside and outside the stadium hung big streamers reading "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs", "long live the friendship between the people of china and the congo" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world".

when the players of china and the congo entered the arena, all the 80,000 spectators warmly clapped their hands and express welcome to the friends of the people's republic of the congo from equatorial africa. at the ceremony the congolese players presented souvenirs to the chinese players and the chinese players presented their pennon in return. braving rain, they had a friendly match. the spectators warmly applauded the noble sportsmanship and fine skill shown by the players of both countries.

after the match, lieutenant jacques n'dolou, jean-jacques melingui and congolese ambassador to china pascal ackyemba-mortende, accompanied by chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng as well as wang hsin-ting, chi peng-fei, tsao cheng and chai cheng-wen, went to the arena, shook hands and posed for pictures with the players of the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Fatemen Pahlavi Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

princess fatemeh pahlavi of the kingdom of iran saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe here this evening.

also attending the performance were princess fatemeh pahlavi's entourage including madame leila hoveyda, wife of the iranian prime minister, and the other distinguished iranian guests, as well as madame ranim khan, wife of the commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, who is accompanying the princess on her visit to china.

accompanying the iranian guests were kuang jen-nung, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned including lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping and niu hsiu-chen.

group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in peking, and his wife and others attended.

at the end of the performance, princess fatemeh pahlavi and the other distinguished guests mounted the stage and shook hands with all the artists and had photographs taken with them.

princess fatemeh pahlavi and the other distinguished guests from iran and madame ranim khan, wife of the commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, this morning visited peking university in the company of wang hai-jung and niu hsiu-chen and were warmly welcomed by leading members and worker-peasant-soldier students of the university. in the past few days princess fatemeh pahlavi and the other distinguished guests went sightseeing to the great wall, the summer palace and the palace museum.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Worker Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today cordially met the worker friends composing three japanese delegations now visiting china. premier chou en-lai and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo had a friendly conversation with them and had photographs taken with each of the delegations.

the japanese friends are:

katsuyoshi kuribayashi, leader of the workers' study group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), yoshiko kasuga, secretary general, and members of the delegation: isamu asakawa, yoshie takahashi, naotaka kurimitsu, toyokichi sano, michi azuma, satoru furukawa, kenji nishio, eiichi kajita, tetsuro yoshimitsu, norizo nagai, ikuo kudo, motoharu uemura, masami fukushima, tamotsu aoto, muneo kishii, tetsuzo abe, jiro hori and yoshio kiyosue;

tokuo sato, leader of the japanese workers' friendship delegation to china of fukushima prefecture, shohei suzuki, deputy leader, biko iimura, secretary general, shunichiro yaoita, deputy secretary general, and members of the delegation: shigemi matsuno, hiroo anzai, atai yoshida, kunifusa sato, kohei yuza, tomisaburo fujimoto, ai makita, masakazu shimada and michiro mineta; and

kisei fujita, leader of the japanese kansai workers' second study group to china, fumio onoe, secretary general, and members of the delegation; sunao shigeta, isao yamaguchi, keisuke imamura, tadahiko zushi, seiji tsuji, masao seta, takao nakano and akira fujio.

---

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ni chih-fu, wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, ti wen-wei, cheng yu-chu, chang yu, wu hsiao-ta, hsing jen-hsien, li chuan-chung, tien shu-chien, han pao-jui, han kuang-yen, li fu-teh, hsu chung-ching, li tien-ying, lin li-yun and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND LAOS

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, today met ohsakhan, leader of the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front, and the members of the delegation thao khamdy, thao khamhom, nang southra, nang say and thao bunlieng.

premier chou en-lai and chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng cordially shook hands with all the laotian comrades-in-arms, warmly welcoming the heroes and model workers from the forefront of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they had photographs taken with the laotian comrades-in-arms and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

ohsakhan, leader of the delegation, related the brilliant victories won by the laotian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and mentioned the support given by the chinese people to the laotian people. premier chou en-lai said: this is what we should do. you are carrying on the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under difficult conditions with a will to win. this is a tremendous encouragement and support to us.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned including huang chin-yung, han nien-lung, wang kuo-chuan, lu wei-chao, han hsu and li fu-teh; combat heroes shen chih-hung and lu min; representatives of militiamen chen fu-han and chang yen-ying; and interpreter tsai wen-tsung.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister Sissoko Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

captain charles samba sissoko, leader of the malian government delegation, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, gave a farewell banquet in the banquet hall in the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; yang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading

members of the departments concerned chen shih-chu, li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, yuan hua-ping, chen mu-hua, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, wang an-chu, chen chieh, cheng yi-shan, hsieh hsin-ho, chen jen-hung, li shu-jung, tu nsing-yuan, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, huang hou-min, chen shu-huai and ma jen-hui.

thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

present at the banquet were robert tiebile n'daw, member of the malian government delegation and minister of industrial development and public works, and the other members of the delegation, malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the malian embassy in china.

the national flags of china and mali were hung side by side in the banquet hall which was permeated with an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the malian and chinese people.

minister sissoko spoke first at the banquet. he said: the invitation which we have been given to come to take part in the festival of may 1st to share the joy of the men and women of china in their popular celebrations expresses the sentiments of friendship and solidarity which unite the malian and chinese peoples.

he said: during our visit, we have been able to understand better the tireless work which the chinese people are doing to realize the tasks laid down by the chinese communist party with their distinguished leader chairman mao tsetung at the head. we have been deeply impressed by your modesty. the considerable successes you have achieved testify to the correctness of the road which chairman mao tsetung has pointed out.

minister sissoko said: the people of mali are proud to maintain the relations of friendship and solidarity with the chinese people. we have noted that the basis of the continued strengthening of the mutual understanding and anti-imperialist solidarity between our two peoples are stronger than ever before.

he said: the subversive attempts of the agents of imperialism can never succeed in stamping out mali's will to remain sovereign. the people of mali are highly conscious of the part they are to play in the struggle for the complete liberation of africa which is firmly resolved to get rid of all forms of domination. they are firmly determined, through unity and solidarity with the peoples of africa, to defeat all anti-african conspiracies and to liberate the peoples still under the domination and oppression of racism and apartheid. mali has not ceased to give her support to the united arab republic and to other arab countries in their struggle against zionist imperialism and for the recognition of all the rights of the palestinian people. she supports the heroic struggle of the valiant vietnamese people. she vigorously condemns the aggression perpetrated by the u.s. and allied forces against the peaceable population of indochina. the just demand of the democratic people's republic of korea enjoys the full support of the malian people who demand the withdrawal of the u.s. and allied troops so that the korean people may realize the peaceful reunification of their fatherland free from foreign interference. mali at all times supports and continues to support untiringly the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique.

in conclusion, minister sissoko said: mali feels happy to be on the same fighting front with the chinese people. we wish the chinese people still more brilliant successes so that the oppressed peoples, strengthened by their powerful support, may shatter their chains and usher in a world of peace and progress.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: during its visit in peking, the government delegation of mali joined our people in celebrating the may 1st international labour day. our two sides have also held friendly talks on questions of common interest, and positive results have been achieved. our distinguished guests from mali have made visits in shanghai, hangchow and peking. wherever they went, they were accorded a warm welcome by the broad masses of our workers, peasants and soldiers. this demonstrates the chinese people's profound sentiments of friendship towards the malian people.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: the new high tide of struggle against u.s.-led imperialism is mounting steadily throughout the world. the african people's struggle to safeguard and win national independence and oppose imperialist aggression, subversion, interference and racial discrimination is surging forward on an unprecedented scale. the african people's victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism have greatly inspired the chinese people and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world. the chinese people admire and rejoice over the great successes achieved by the african people. the chinese people always stand on the side of the african people and resolutely support their struggle for national liberation until they win complete victory.

he added: the chinese and malian peoples have forged a sincere friendship in the common cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building their respective countries. our two countries have all along treated each other with sincerity and supported each other. we believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali will certainly develop and grow stronger daily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

vice-premier li hsien-nien in his speech asked minister sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests, when they returned to mali, to convey the cordial regards and respects of the chinese government and people to his excellency moussa traore, head of state of mali, and to the malian government and people.

minister sissoko's and vice-premier li hsien-nien's speeches were warmly received at the banquet.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Malian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today met captain charles samba sissoko, leader of the malian government delegation, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the members of the delegation robert tiebile n'daw, minister of industrial development and public works, sidi coulibaly, technical adviser to the office of the head of government, and souleymane kouyate, division chief of the planning and statistics bureau, as well as assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and yaya diarra, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking.

premier chou en-lai had photographs taken with the distinguished malian guests and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned chi peng-fei, fang yi, chen shih-chu, chen mu-hua, yuan hua-ping, ho ying, ho kung-kai, han hsu and wang ming-chun and interpreter li ching-hua.

Malian Government Delegation Visits Peking General Knitwear Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation visited the peking general knitwear mill this morning. they were accompanied by chen shih-chu, leading member of the department concerned. the distinguished malian guests were warmly welcomed by the workers.

as minister sissoko, malian ambassador to china assane guindo and other distinguished malian guests arrived at the mill, sun yi and cheng yu-tsai, responsible members of the mill revolutionary committee, and lei shu-hsia, worker representative, went forward and shook hands with them. the welcoming crowd beat drums and gongs and shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali exclamation" and "we firmly support the malian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation"

the distinguished malian guests were given an account of the revolution and production in the mill. they visited the knitwear, bleaching and dyeing and tailoring workshops. in the mill's kindergarten, they saw a performance of songs and dances by little red soldiers.

minister sissoko said: we wish you still greater achievements under the leadership of chairman mao. the workers thanked the distinguished guests for their encouragement and wished the malian people new victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Liu Hsi-chang Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Delegation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

Liu Hsi-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea.

present at the banquet were nyun jum keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy.

present at the banquet were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of the chinese departments concerned jen yun-chung, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, liu chun, tien shu-chien, yang chun-cheng and chin hui, and li hsi-fu, a woman textile worker of peking.

comrade liu hsi-chang and comrade kim myong son spoke at the banquet. comrade liu hsi-chang extended a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms coming to peking for taking part in the activities of celebrating may 1, international labour day, and for a friendly visit.

comrade liu hsi-chang said: the korean comrades-in-arms now on a visit to china have not only brought us the revolutionary feelings of the korean working class and people but have provided us with an opportunity to learn from them.

comrade liu hsi-chang paid warm tribute to the great achievements made by the industrious, courageous korean working class and people in various fields under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung. he said: we regard as our own every victory won by the fraternal korean working class and people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the sacred struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

he pointed out: some time ago, the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of korea voiced its firm support to the people of south korea in their just struggle and comrade foreign minister no dam expounded the eight-point programme for driving out the u.s. imperialists and achieving the unification of the fatherland. this embodies the common desire of the 40 million korean people. the chinese working class and people resolutely support the korean working class and people in their just struggle.

he said: in their long struggle against the common enemy, the working class and people of our two countries have always supported, learned from and encouraged each other and, fighting shoulder to shoulder, forged an unbreakable revolutionary friendship. the current friendly visit of our korean comrades-in-arms will certainly make a new contribution to further

strengthening and developing the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the working class and people of china and korea.

in his speech, comrade kim myong son said: we felt very happy to join the chinese working people, our close comrades-in-arms and brothers, in celebrating may day, international festival for the working people the world over.

he said: during our visit we are able to see for ourselves the achievements the chinese working class and people have made in socialist economic construction and in the struggle to strengthen national defence under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with their great leader comrade chairman mao tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader.

comrade kim myong son continued: the korean working class and people warmly congratulate the fraternal chinese working class and people on their tremendous achievements in the revolutionary struggle and the cause of construction and sincerely wish them still greater successes in the future struggle.

comrade kim myong son said: under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, great leader of the 40 million korean people, the korean working class and people are waging a powerful struggle for complete victory of socialism and independent unification of their fatherland, in carrying out the fighting tasks set forth by comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party.

comrade kim myong son said: the korean and chinese people have formed their bond of revolutionary friendship in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle against the imperialist aggressors. no force on earth, he stressed, could disrupt the militant friendship between the korean and chinese people which was sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous struggle and which has stood the ordeal of history.

in conclusion, comrade kim myong son said: we will exert our utmost further to strengthen our friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese working class and people in future and together with them carry through to the end the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Chiu Hui-tso Give Banquet to Welcome Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh and Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1971)

comrades chang chun-chiao and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening gave a banquet to welcome the delegation of the viet nam workers' party headed by comrade nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier and foreign minister of the government.

comrade chang chun-chiao and comrade nguyen duy trinh proposed toasts at the banquet. in proposing a toast, comrade chang chun-chiao said: at a time when we are celebrating the festival of the great unity of the working people of the world, we are very glad to get together with the vietnamese comrades. our two parties and two peoples are celebrating the festival with jubilation, for together we unite, together we fight and together we win victory. he expressed his wish that the militant friendship between the two parties and two peoples would be everlasting and that the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples would win still greater victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in his toast, comrade nguyen duy trinh said: we were very happy that we had the opportunity in peking to celebrate may first, the festival of the working people the world over, together with chinese party and government leaders and several hundred thousand people of peking. our two parties and two peoples have brotherly relations, relations between the front and the rear area, for we are fighting on the same front.

attending the banquet were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; le tuan, counsellor, and tan phong, first secretary, of the d.r.v.n. embassy; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and vo phat loc, third secretary of the r.s.v.n. embassy.

present at the banquet were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of the departments concerned, including shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang and shih yung-lu.

Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party Led by Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party headed by comrade nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier and foreign minister of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, left peking for home by special plane this afternoon.

present at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off were: comrades chang chun-chiao and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; comrade shen chien, leading functionary of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; as well as comrades hsiao huang and shih yung-lu and others.

also present were:

comrade ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; comrades bui tan linh and le tuan, counsellors, and comrade nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and others; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking. end item

050308 -- zambia celebrates may day

lusaka, may 2 (hsinhua) -- a rally was held here yesterday in celebration of the international labour day.

mainza chona, vice-president of zambia, made a speech at the rally. he called on all the zambian people to unite under the leadership of president kaunda and defeat all kinds of conspiracies of the enemy.

referring to the attempt of vorster, chieftain of the south african racist authorities, to divide both zambia and africa, chona pointed out: "he has not got it."

in conclusion, vice-president chona shouted: "imperialism go away exclamation colonialism go away exclamation vorster go away exclamation discrimination go away exclamation"

CHINA AND PALESTINE

10,000-Strong Peking Rally in Firm Support of Just Struggle of Palestinian and Other Arab Peoples Against US Imperialism and Israeli Zionism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

10,000 revolutionary people of peking gathered in the great hall of the people this afternoon, strongly condemning the crimes of aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, firmly supporting the palestinian people's just struggle to win national rights and recover their homeland and firmly supporting the struggles of other arab peoples to resist aggression and safeguard their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. this was part of the activities of the "palestine international week" beginning may 3 in peking.

attending the rally on invitation were abu ammar sa'ad, leader of the palestine liberation organization delegation which has come to china to participate in activities of the "palestine international week" and pay a friendly visit to china on invitation; members of the delegation abu khaled, abu ali, abu feras, abu imad and hamdi mahmoud and his wife; and abu nedhal who is sent by the palestine liberation organization to help arrange the activities of the "palestine international week", and his wife.

present at rally were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; wu ten, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

other foreign friends seated on the rostrum were:

thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

brigadier omer mohamed said, leader of the sudanese friendship delegation and under-secretary of the ministry of national guidance of the sudan;

syrian ambassador youssef shakra, representative of the arab diplomatic envoys to china, and his wife;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife; and

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau.

over the rostrum were the flag of the palestine liberation organization and the national flag of china. there was a large streamer running across the hall, carrying the slogans: "salute to the heroic palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the revolutionary masses of the capital who attended the rally sang the song "people of the world are sure to win" and other revolutionary songs and shouted slogans, congratulating

the palestinian people's armed forces on their growing strength, and the heroic palestinian people on the tremendous victories they have won in struggle.

at three o'clock, delegation leader abu ammar sa'ad and other members of the delegation, in company with vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, mounted the rostrum. all the people present greeted the palestinian comrades-in-arms from the front of anti-imperialist struggle in the middle east with a long, standing ovation.

wu teh declared the rally open. then n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, delegation leader abu ammar sa'ad, syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra who represented the diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china, and liu hsi-chang, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, spoke at the rally. their speeches won warm applause of the revolutionary masses. (full texts of the speeches to be released separately)

the rally passed a message of support to the palestinian people amid warm applause. the message states: "the chinese government and people have consistently supported the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples and forever remain their most reliable comrades-in-arms in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. we are deeply convinced that so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and win final victory."

at the end of the rally, all present rose and shouted: "firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism exclamation", "firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

present at the rally were diplomatic envoys to china of various arab countries and some asian, african and latin american countries and albania, visiting journalists from various arab countries, and other friendly personages.

also present at the rally were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including huang chih-yung, chang ming-yuan, chou hsi-han, liang pu, yuan hua-ping, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, ho ying and chao chun-cheng.

the rally was jointly sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Peking Rally Sends Message of Support to Palestinian People

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

following is a message of support to the palestinian people sent by the "rally in firm support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism" held here this afternoon:

president yasser arafat of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization,

on may 3, 1971, we people of all circles of peking are holding a solemn rally to unfold activities for a "palestine international week". we strongly condemn u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism for their crime of aggression, firmly support the palestinian people in their just struggle to win their national rights and recover their homeland, and firmly support the arab peoples in their struggle to resist aggression and safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

since world war ii, israeli zionism supported by u.s. imperialism has launched three large-scale onslaughts against arab countries and forcibly occupied large tracts of arab territory, reducing over one million palestinian people to homeless refugees. defying the opposition of the people of the world, israel is now still truculently hanging on in arab territories and ruthlessly persecuting the palestinian and other arab peoples in the occupied areas. innumerable facts prove that the u.s.-israeli aggressors are the common enemies of the palestinian and other arab peoples.

the palestinian people have a long anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition. in recent years, they have held high the banner of opposing imperialism, persevered in armed struggle, and waged valiant struggles against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. the chinese people admire the palestinian people for their spirit of defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice and fighting courageously, and extend revolutionary militant salute to them exclaration

unwilling to accept their failure, the u.s.-israeli aggressors are employing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of political deception and military suppression, in a vain attempt to strangle the liberation movement of the palestinian people. however, in face of the awakened palestinian and other arab peoples, no force on earth can stop them from their victorious advance exclamation

the chinese government and people have consistently supported the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples and forever remain their most reliable comrades-in-arms in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. we are deeply convinced that so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and win final victory.

the u.s.-israeli aggressors are bound to be defeated exclamation the palestinian and other arab peoples are sure to win exclamation

"rally in firm support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism"

peking, may 3, 1971

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, at the peking "rally in firm support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism":

your excellency abu ammar sa'ad, respected head of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization,

respected comrades-in-arms on the delegation of the palestine liberation organization,

respected heads of diplomatic missions and distinguished guests,

friends and comrades,

today we people of all circles of peking are holding a solemn rally for the opening ceremony of the "palestine international week". first of all, on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome and high respects to our comrades-in-arms on the delegation of the palestine liberation organization who have come from the front of the anti-imperialist struggle in the middle east and warm welcome and thanks to the heads of diplomatic missions of arab countries and other countries of asia, africa and latin america as well as albania who are attending tocay's rally and to the journalists of arab countries who have come to visit our country as well as friends from other quarters.

friends and comrades: the arab nation is a great nation, and the palestinian and other arab peoples are heroic peoples. after world war ii, u.s. imperialism has artificially created in palestine a "state of israel" for the purpose of carrying out plunder and aggression in the middle east and suppressing the arab peoples' mounting national liberation movements. in the past 20 years and more, the israeli zionists have repeatedly launched aggression against arab countries and occupied large tracts of arab territory, driving over one million palestinian people who had lived on this land for generations out of their homeland and thus rendering them homeless and causing them to lead a miserable life. at present, u.s. imperialism is continuing to foster israel with large quantities of arms and money and flagrantly support israel in its ambitious design for aggression and expansion, gravely jeopardizing the independence and security of arab countries.

where there is oppression, there is resistance. where there is aggression, there is struggle against aggression. in order to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, recover their occupied territory and liberate their homeland, the palestinian and other arab peoples, with common hatred against the enemy, have waged unremitting struggles against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. what deserves particular admiration is that in the past few years, the palestinian people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist armed struggle, surmounting numerous difficulties and advancing wave upon wave, have bravely dealt blows at the enemies and repeatedly smashed the military attacks by the jordanian reactionaries. neither the enemies' military suppression nor their political deception has subdued the heroic palestinian people. tempered through war, they have daily become a staunch shock force of the arab national liberation movement; their just struggle has increasingly won the support and sympathy of the broad masses of the people in asia, africa, latin america and the whole world.

comrades and friends,

at present, the revolutionary situation is excellent throughout the world, which is most favourable to the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s.-israeli aggression. under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos, uniting closely, supporting and assisting each other and waging a concerted fight, have dealt telling blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys on various battlefields and won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle waged by the chinese people together with the peoples of korea, japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is mounting steadily. the african peoples' struggle for the defence of national incependence and state sovereignty and against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination is developing in depth. the latin american people's struggle against u.s. imperialist control, exploitation and plunder and for the defence of their state sovereignty and rights over their territorial sea is increasingly gaining momentum. the revolutionary mass movements of the peoples in north america, europe and oceania are developing vigorously. the american people's revolutionary storm against the u.s. government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination is developing rapidly and sweeping the whole country with irresistible force. the american people who have a revolutionary tradition are experiencing a new awakening.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the raging tide of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors is irresistible. their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories." under the blows of the people of the world, the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys have never before been so isolated and landed in such an impasse as they are now. we are deeply convinced that confronted with the united struggle of the peoples of the whole world, including the american people, the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are bound to be defeated no matter how desperately they try to sabotage and suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and how frenziedly they put up a death-bed struggle. u.s. imperialism which has stopped at nothing in doing evils is on its last legs.

u.s. imperialism and its collaborator have always regarded the struggle waged by the palestinian and other arab peoples as a big obstacle to their aggression against and control of the arab countries. they are contending with each other in a desperate effort to expand their own spheres of influence; at the same time, they are colluding with each other in a plot to wipe out the palestinian guerrillas and to strangle the arab people's cause of national liberation. however, today is no longer the times when imperialism could ride roughshod over others and rule the fate of other peoples at will. it is only the palestinian and other arab peoples and the people of other countries in the middle east, and definitely not u.s. imperialism and its collaborator and lackeys, who will decide the fate of the people of the middle east. not long ago, the palestinian national council explicitly declared at its eighth congress that armed struggle is the only and unalterable way to liberate palestine and reiterated its rejection of the 1967 security council resolution and the plot of a "state of palestine". this reflects the fighting will of the palestinian people to persevere in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and their determination to recover the occupied territories.

friends and comrades,

the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world always support and encourage each other. the aggression, control, interference and bullying by u.s. imperialism and its collaborator have linked up the revolutionary struggles in various parts of the world and enhanced the peoples' militant unity.

though china is separated by mountains and oceans from palestine and the arab countries, the common struggle against imperialism has linked us together, and forged a profound militant friendship between us. the chinese people share the feelings of the fighting palestinian and other arab peoples in their current position; we are elated and encouraged by every victory won in your struggle. your struggle constitutes a positive contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world people and a great support and encouragement to the chinese people who are engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese people learn from you and extend salute to you. we will, as always, firmly support your just struggle.

we firmly believe that the palestinian and other arab peoples who are fighting for freedom and liberation and against aggression are invincible. yours is a just cause. so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples maintain vigilance against the various schemes of u.s. imperialism and its collaborator, constantly strengthen their militant unity and persevere in a protracted people's war, they will surely defeat the u.s.-israeli aggressors and win final victory exclamation

the u.s.-israeli aggressors are bound to be defeated exclamation the palestinian and other arab peoples are sure to win exclamation

in conclusion, let us shout:

resolute support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation

salute to the heroic palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

long live the militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation

long live the great unity of the people of asia, africa and latin america exclamation

long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation

Speech by Abu Ammar Sa'ad, Leader of Palestine Liberation Organization Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by abu ammar sa'ad, leader of the delegation the of palestine liberation organization, at the "rally in firm support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism":

your excellency vice-premier li hsien-nien,

your excellency vice-chairmen kuo mo-jo,

your excellency deputy chief of general staff wang hsin-ting,

your excellency wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

your excellency wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries,

ladies and gentlemen,

here in peking, the heartland of world revolution, i, in my own name and the name of the revolutionary comrades, the palestine revolution and the palestinian people, express our most sincere thanks to the 700 million great chinese people for their militant revolutionary friendship.

i also extend, in the name of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization headed by comrade yasser arafat, the most sincere thanks to great chairman mao tsetung, your party and government.

comrades and friends,

mankind's long history of struggle bears out one important scientific truth: for the oppressed people suffering from foreign oppression and occupation, power which determines the fate can only be won through the road of armed struggle, a people's war of liberation. we revolutionaries, we the people of palestine are waging this war, which is not only directed at the zionist and imperialist enemies, but also against the counter-revolutionary forces in jordan and other places. these counter-revolutionary forces have all

along exerted themselves to oppress our people, so as to strike at the palestine revolution and cut off an arm of the world revolution against u.s. imperialism, chieftain of the imperialist camp.

comrades and friends,

the palestine revolution has learned this principle of marxism: to place in the uppermost position the struggle of the oppressed people to defend their rights and to win freedom and national independence. confronted with zionism, the palestine revolution has come to realize through a just war of liberation that her enemy is not only zionism with its colonialist organs and expansionist and racist schemes, but also the number one enemy of the people of all countries -- u.s.-led world imperialism and its lackeys. the great lenin emphasized the necessity of opposing the unjust wars launched by the colonialists and exploiters. in pointing out the necessity of just wars and expressing support for such wars, lenin said: "national wars against the imperialist powers are not only possible and probable; they are inevitable, progressive and revolutionary". at the same time, as great chairman mao tsetung has said, war is the continuation of politics. in this sense war is politics; since ancient times, there has never been a war that did not have a political character.

as our war is a just war and our revolution expresses the will of our masses and their refusal to capitulate, she has encountered all the means available to imperialism, zionism and their allied forces for dealing with the revolution of the people of various countries.

in the occupied territories, our people are being daily subjected to fascist terror, which is reminiscent of the massacre by the nazis. hundreds of inhabitants have been imprisoned, and they are being persecuted most barbarously. their houses have been destroyed, and they are rendered homeless. in doing all this, the enemy aims at one goal: preventing the masses from integrating themselves with the revolution.

outside the occupied territories, the reactionary puppet forces headed by the jordanian reactionaries are scheming to organize attacks aimed at wiping out the palestine revolution. within the three years from 1968 to 1970, we encountered four annihilating military onslaughts which became increasingly fierce and ruthless, culminating in the jordanian reactionaries encircling amman and other cities of jordan and carrying out heavy bombardment for ten days running.

internationally, u.s.-led world imperialism is trying hard to push the notorious security council resolution no. 242 and to impose it on the palestinian and other arab peoples. this resolution advocates the establishment of a secure and recognized boundary, which means to perpetuate the entity of the state of israel, a base of imperialism in the middle east and a main tool for suppressing the national liberation movement in the entire arab region.

comrades and friends exclamation you can find that our fight is not only directed against israel, but also against u.s.-led world imperialism as well as the lackeys of imperialism in our region.

we are carrying out struggles in many fields. our revolution is therefore entrusted with a tremendous task. our people

are determined to fulfil this task and make meaningful sacrifices for this.

in the gaza region, the struggle is mounting daily and assumes an extensive mass character. its influence reaches all parts of the world. the more intense israeli suppression and terror grow, the fiercer this struggle becomes.

in the northern part of palestine, at the golan heights, and in all the occupied territories, the armed struggle is daily expanding in scope. the plot of the jordanian reactionary authorities to strike at the revolution in the back has failed to weaken this struggle. we revolutionaries are determined to expand and strengthen this struggle to repulse this plot.

inside jordan, our people have for some time waged an open battle against the reactionaries and their tools for suppression. this battle fully proves that the reactionaries have no concern for the fate of the patriotic cause, but are only interested in maintaining their rule so as to carry out their butchers' mission of suppressing the people of various countries. the mopping-up campaigns we have encountered are aimed at stopping the mass movement so as to achieve the following purposes:

1. strike at the palestine revolution. this revolution, particularly after the war of june 1967, reacted to the defeat by refusing to capitulate to the occupationists and their terms and expressing the determination to carry on the struggle till the complete liberation of palestine and the arab territories. imperialism and its tool zionism try to force the arab nation to accept either of the two alternatives: capitulate and fall on their knees or accept the status quo of continued occupation. the palestine revolution has become the way to get rid of this predicament. imperialism and zionism thought that the june defeat had opened the gate to their control of the entire arab region. but the palestine revolution and the arab national liberation movement have become the shield preventing defeat and capitulation in the arab region.

2. world imperialism knows that the existence and development of the palestine revolution will produce a positive influence conducive to the development of the arab national liberation movement into a mass striking force dealing resolute blows at the plots of imperialism and its lackeys. that is why they are doing their utmost to attack our revolution so as to cut the road to the development of the revolutionary situation. imperialism, in particular, knows the expansion of the alliance between the palestine revolution and the arab national liberation movement will enable the palestine struggle against israel to gain the support of the arab struggle against imperialist economic interests and their political basis. so imperialism wants, even from now, to consider how to protect its interests and is employing the most savage and cruel means to this end.

3. the palestine revolution has become the true obstacle to the realization of the various plots for implementing the notorious security council resolution. that is why it is inevitable for world imperialism to instigate its lackeys to attack the revolution so as to open the road to the capitulation of the palestinian and other arab peoples. not long ago, u.s. secretary of state rogers declared in london that to attack the palestine revolution is helpful to the implementation of the security council resolution.

the above factors are the background to the massacres confronting the palestine revolution. world imperialism has entrusted the jordanian puppet regime with the direct execution of these massacres. apart from barbarous shelling and collective massacres, this puppet regime is also carrying out the most despicable forms of sabotage. it is creating regionalism among the people, thus opening the road to civil war -- the criminal september massacre is a most striking step. in the face of these tragic massacres, our people have resisted and are resisting these massacres with rare heroism. these massacres are carried out in different forms of constant attacks, yet they are often coupled with hypocritical statements calling for unity and amity.

all this cannot but throw upon our shoulders a tremendous mission and various tasks. we are fulfilling these mission and tasks with a staunch belief in the justice of our cause, in a spirit of self-sacrifice of our people, with the support of our friends and the people throughout the world -- today's rally is a best manifestation of this support -- and with all our potential.

comrades and friends,

our present struggle is not without foundation. it is a continuation of the struggle of our peace-loving people to resist imperialism and zionism. ever since the issuance of the evil balfour declaration in 1917, our people have conducted a series of struggles in different forms against british imperialism and zionist expansion. these struggles underwent different stages:

(1) the period from 1917 to 1936 was a stage of political struggle. throughout this period, all kinds of protest movements were carried out, mass rallies, parades and demonstrations, and clashes with the forces of ruthless suppression, up to the 1921 jaffa armed uprising and the 1929 jerusalem armed uprising. the latter expanded to the countryside. at the same time, there was confrontation with the british imperialists in the cities and with the jewish colonialists in the immigrant regions. at that time many progressive writers wrote books in which they said that the 1929 uprising may be looked upon as the beginning of the palestine land revolution.

(2) the years from 1936 to 1948 were a stage of armed struggle. in this period, especially in 1936, our people carried out an all-round armed revolution which extended to the whole of palestine and lasted for three whole years. this revolution started after a six-month general strike with the participation of the entire palestinian people. at the same time, the poor peasants who went to the cities to seek jobs organized themselves and fired the first shot for the revolution. this revolution soon extended to all the cities and countryside. one of the factors which served to block the revolution was: the arab reactionaries then in power intervened by force and persuaded the palestinian leaders, who were jackals of the same lair, in seeking a political solution. they did so under the instigation of british imperialism which manipulated them at will.

(3) the years from 1948 to 1965 were a stage of political struggle. after the catastrophe in 1948, the palestinian people joined in the activities of political parties and the progressive arab national movements so as to create conditions for the revolution to resist zionist schemes.

(4) the people's armed struggle which started in 1965 and expanded after the june 1967 war is facing a most extensive plot for its annihilation.

comrades and friends,

our armed revolution is being carried out to wipe out the zionist movement and its tool israel. israel is a component part of world imperialism, which gives it economic and military assistance every day and has turned it into a tool for attacking the arab national liberation movement. proceeding from this viewpoint, our revolutionary struggle against israel is an inseparable part of the arab national movement. we are fighting for the defence of the arab national movement and are eventually joining it in fighting against the common enemy, that is, world zionism and u.s.-led world imperialism. as we oppose imperialism which supports israel, our revolution has become part and parcel of the world national liberation movement.

the palestine revolution, the arab national liberation movement and the world national liberation movement are in fact linked together; this is an important and basic conviction of ours. we are educating our fighters in it and are widely publicizing it among the masses. with the expansion of our battlefields, and with our personal discovery of the organic ties between israel and world imperialism, this conviction of ours is growing stronger daily. here it suffices only to mention the following. on the very day of the september massacre, israel threatened that if the existence of the jordanian authorities was menaced, they would intervene, and the united states took actual steps to support this puppet regime. could there be any doubt about the ties between the local puppets, their master the imperialists and the zionists? so whoever opposes anyone of these enemies becomes a part of us, and we a part of them, could there be any doubt about that? but in joining in the fight we know perfectly well that when they struggle for the abolition of oppression, the oppressed people will never attempt to oppress other people. marx taught us: no nation can become free and at the same time continue to oppress other nations. therefore, our revolution has put forward a fighting slogan, that is, to establish a democratic and progressive state of palestine, thus its progressive character is confirmed and the development of chauvinist ideological trend prevented. our aim is to eliminate the oppression of the palestinian people so that they will no longer remain homeless; and to eliminate the oppression of the jews by the fascist zionist movement. the zionist movement will not be able to save the jews. we remember that lenin has all along rejected such slogans as zionism and was for carrying on a powerful struggle everywhere against such slogans. our slogan for a struggle to establish a democratic and progressive state of palestine is in total contradiction to the concept of a deformed palestine state talked about by imperialism and the reactionaries. a democratic, progressive state of palestine will be a country without the forces of zionism and imperialism and free from national and class oppression. as for the state of palestine being plotted by the imperialists, it is based on the recognition of the existence of israel and on the complete submission to israel militarily and economically. that is why we are resolutely opposed to it and also to all other proposals of capitulation.

comrades and friends,

at present, a new high tide of the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging on a world-wide scale.

ever since world war ii, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. revolution is the main trend in the world today.

people's china has scored great achievements. particularly through the great proletarian cultural revolution, tremendous successes have been achieved both internally and externally under the guidance of the resolutions of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. all this has been achieved under the leadership of great chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms comrade vice-chairman lin piao. the fictitious spectres concocted by imperialism to intimidate and contain china have collapsed one after another. the decadent clique in taiwan province is on its last legs. when china is unified under the leadership of great chairman mao tsetung, the world revolutionary base will become even more indestructible.

the situation in indochina is developing very rapidly. u.s. imperialism and its reactionary lackeys in this region are conducting a frenzied and desperate struggle. in recent months, it has launched a very fierce attack in southern laos. under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front and with the support of the other indochinese peoples, the laotian people have badly battered the invaders, driven them into an impasse and landed them in an awkward dilemma. the laotian people and their armed forces are continuing to tighten their encirclement against the puppet troops.

the south vietnamese people and their armed forces are continuing to chop off the claws of the enemy and puppet troops, who will become running dogs without claws and who will even have no nails to scratch their putrid heads. the north vietnamese people are wiping out great numbers of u.s. aircraft. there the people and the army are firing all kinds of missiles to greet and destroy these aircraft.

in cambodia, within a period of only a year and more since the establishment of the national united front led by samdech norodom sihanouk, the legitimate head of state of cambodia, the cambodian people and their armed forces have already landed the puppet troops in a paralyzed state. now it is said that the u.s. lackey lon nol is no longer capable of fulfilling his task; then it is said that a higher military rank was conferred on him; now it is said that he is resigning, and then it is said that he will resume his office, and so on and so forth. this is not at all surprising. the armed forces of the cambodian people have already controlled the greater part of their territory with only phnom penh, the capital, left in the hands of the lackeys. even phnom penh is not under their complete control.

in korea, the people are achieving new successes every day and every hour on the road of socialist construction and unification of their fatherland. especially after the different strata of south korean population have taken revolutionary actions, the u.s. aggressors, flaunting the u.n. flag or to put it more bluntly the flag of the united states, will find it no longer possible to hang on in the southern part of the democratic people's republic of korea. the situation there is favourable to the revolution, especially under the influence of the united revolutionary party which has long stood the test of struggle. the farce of sham elections put up by the pak jung hi clique cannot deceive anyone, not even these lackeys themselves. for they

know perfectly well that the people of the whole country are opposing the pak jung hi clique and its masters the united states and japan.

throughout asia, africa and latin america, the peoples are successfully carrying out struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and their lackeys and mercenary invaders.

at present, in the united states itself, the people -- working class, students, progressive forces and veterans -- are staging strong protests, strikes and demonstrations against the u.s. policies of racial discrimination and colonialism and against the destructive wars against the peoples. this proves that doomsday is approaching for u.s. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism and the bulwark of monopoly capital.

comrades and friends,

the march of events is proving ever more clearly that the revolution of the indochinese peoples -- the vietnamese, the laotian and the khmer peoples -- in east asia and the palestine revolution of the palestinian and other arab peoples in west asia are a pair of brackets of a parenthesis in the world, which encloses world imperialism and its lackeys, world zionism and its tool israel. the two brackets are gradually coming closer together to form an encirclement of the enemies of the peoples. this encirclement will keep on tightening up until the peoples' enemies are strangled to death. several months ago, nixon's adviser kissinger and his secretary of state rogers said, "the middle east events carry no less weight than the events of southeast asia. they threaten the security of not only israel but also of the united states itself."

here we must call to mind the words of great chairman mao tsetung in 1958: all military bases of the united states on foreign soil are so many nooses round the neck of u.s. imperialism. the nooses have been fashioned by the americans themselves and by nobody else, and it is they themselves who have put these nooses round their own necks, handing the ends of the ropes to the chinese people, the peoples of the arab countries and all the peoples of the world who love peace and oppose aggression. the longer the u.s. aggressors remain in those places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become.

long live the struggle of the peoples of various countries for freedom and independence exclamation

long live the unity of the peoples of various countries to defeat world imperialism, all reactionaries and lackeys exclamation

long live the unity between the friendly chinese and palestinian peoples and other arab peoples exclamation

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation people of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. then the whole world will belong to the people. monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

may great chairman mao tsetung, world teacher of the people's revolution and sincere friend of the palestinian and other peoples of the world, live a long, long life exclamation

may chairman mao's close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao live a long life exclamation

may premier chou en-lai live a long life exclamation

success and happiness to the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present exclamation

success and happiness to all the comrades and friends present exclamation

carry on the revolution until victory exclamation

Speech by Youssef Shakra, Syrian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by youssef shakra, representative of the diplomatic envoys of the arab countries to china and syrian ambassador to china, at the "rally in firm support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism":

your excellency vice-premier li hsien-nien,

your excellency vice-chairman kuo mo-jo,

your excellency deputy chief of the general staff wang hsin-ting,

your excellency vice-chairman wu teh of the municipal revolutionary committee of peking,

your excellency wang kuo-chuan, responsible person of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries,

palestinian fighters,

ladies and gentlemen,

i am very much honoured to take part in the palestine international week in the name of the representatives of the arab countries in the people's republic of china. i express thanks to the chinese government and people for their limitless support to the arab peoples and to the palestine revolution. this support has won the warm praise of the arab nation and the palestinian revolutionaries. the palestine international week organized by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee is a symbol of the material and moral support given by people's china under the leadership of great chairman mao tsetung.

it is important and also natural for us to attend this grand mass rally since the palestinian people are an inalienable part of the arab nation, between whom there exist organic ties which have taken root through protracted hardships, hope and common destiny and are growing stronger

daily in the common struggle against u.s.-led world imperialism and its tool of aggression israel.

friends exclamation

in this important historical period in which our nation is living, we maintain that no solution is possible unless the occupied territories and the legitimate rights of the palestinian arab people in their fatherland still under the occupation of the aggressors are recovered at the same time.

the facts have proven that israel, a tool created by u.s. imperialism to prevent the progress of our fatherlands and plunder our wealth and carve up our territories and supported in many forms by u.s. imperialism for its own interests, is intensifying its aggression, expanding the scope of its occupation and is not satisfied with the keeping of the already occupied territories. in order to occupy new territories, it is wanting to spread out over the arab land like a cancer. for this purpose, israel is carrying out the tasks laid down by u.s. imperialism in the service of the latter's strategy, whose strategic aim is to control this most important region of the world for its important geographical position and rich mineral resources, particularly oil resources.

the people of the whole world, the arab people and their vanguard force the valiant palestinian people have come to realize that the armed struggle is the only way to the recovery of the occupied territories and their legitimate rights.

for that end, the palestinian people have taken up arms to wage a just war in which all the forces are mobilized until winning victory which is surely theirs. in fact, the palestine resistance movement has already won many victories in the heroic fight, which have restored the arab people's confidence in themselves and in the sureness of final victory.

the historical facts, particularly the recent victories of the three indochinese peoples, vietnamese, laotian and cambodian, over the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys have shown to us that the will of the people of various countries cannot be vanquished and that the aggressors will certainly be defeated whether they are in asia, africa or latin america.

today when we are celebrating the unity of the chinese people and the palestinian people and the arab nation, we express sincere salute to the three peoples of indochina who have won brilliant victories in the current struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their vassals, the reactionaries of various countries and their lackeys.

the entire arab people including the palestinian revolutionaries know that their struggle will be a long one. in order to win victory, they must on the one hand strengthen the unity between the different guerrilla forces and on the other strengthen their unity with the world liberation movement. at the same time, they also know that in waging the glorious struggle they are not alone, nor isolated. in asia, africa and latin america, the fraternal peoples of various countries are carrying out similar struggles. they know that the progressive and anti-imperialist forces the world over stand on their side. in particular, we would like to praise the friendly chinese people led by great chairman mao tsetung. the chinese people have all along given boundless support to the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples; the chinese people have given and are still giving valuable, fundamental and fraternal assistance to the palestinian guerrillas.

we express good wishes to the great chinese people. may they achieve continuous new successes in the economic, technological and cultural fields. we regard their every progress as a new support to the just struggle waged by the world people against imperialism, reactionaries of various countries and their lackeys.

long live the struggle of the people of various countries for liberation and independence exclamation

the struggle of the arab nation is sure to win exclamation

the struggle of the palestinian people is sure to win exclamation

long live the unity of the people of the world in the struggle to defeat imperialism exclamation

long live the unity between the chinese and palestinian peoples exclamation

Comrade Liu Hsi-chang's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade liu hsi-chang, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, at the "rally in firm support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism":

comrades-in-arms of the palestine liberation organization delegation,

heads of diplomatic missions and distinguished guests,

comrades and friends,

first of all, please allow me, on behalf of the workers, peasants, and the p.l.a. men of the capital, to express firm and warm support for today's "rally in firm support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism" as well as warm welcome to the representatives of the palestinian people who have come from the front of the arab people's anti-imperialist struggle.

comrades and friends,

israeli zionism fostered by u.s. imperialism is like a dagger stabbed into the heart of the arab countries. in the past twenty years and more, it has launched three large-scale wars of aggression and forcibly occupied vast tracts of arab territory and perpetrated towering crimes against the arab peoples. in order to defend the national independence of the arab countries and recover the occupied territories, the heroic palestinian and other arab peoples have waged protracted and unflinching struggles against u.s. imperialism and zionism. over six years ago, the palestinian people valiantly took up arms and launched guerrilla warfare against the israeli aggressors, turning over an entirely new page in the arab peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism.

through their heroic and dauntless fighting, the palestinian guerrillas have dealt repeated, heavy blows at the u.s.-israeli aggressors, and at the same time have constantly expanded and strengthened their own ranks in the long arduous struggle and have become an important force of the arab people in fighting the u.s.-israeli aggressors. filled with bitter hatred against the guerrillas and regarding them as thorns in their sides, the u.s.-israeli aggressors have instigated the jordanian reactionaries to repeatedly suppress them while at the same time playing with such political schemes as so-called "state of palestine", wildly attempting to liquidate once and for all the revolutionary cause of palestine by their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. however, the u.s.-israeli aggressors have miscalculated. the raging flames of the palestinian people's liberation struggles are unquenchable, and the arab peoples' determination to defend their national independence and recover the occupied territory is unshakable. the palestinian people have waged tit-for-tat struggles against u.s. imperialism's counter-revolutionary dual tactics, and the palestinian guerrillas have victoriously stood stern tests. we, the workers, peasants and p.l.a. men of the capital, sincerely admire the palestinian and other arab peoples for such dauntless, heroic fighting spirit and pay high militant tribute to them.

the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors is winning increasingly powerful support from the afro-asian people and the world people; victory will surely belong to the heroic palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation

our great leader chairman mao points out: "the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."

the chinese people have all along held that the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of various countries always support each other. the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors constitutes a powerful support to the chinese people's cause of opposing imperialism. we, the workers, peasants and p.l.a. men of the capital, firmly support the heroic palestinian people in their just struggle to liberate their homeland and firmly support the arab peoples in their struggles against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. we firmly believe that the palestinian and other arab peoples will certainly overcome their temporary difficulties and advance victoriously in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism until final victory.

in conclusion, let us shout:

- firm support to the palestinian people's just struggle for their national rights exclamation

firm support to the arab peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation

the u.s.-israeli aggressors are bound to be defeated exclamation

the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples are sure to win exclamation

long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Salute Heroic Palestinian People

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

the "people's daily" today published an editorial entitled "salute the heroic palestinian people". full text of the editorial reads:

activities of a "palestine international week" will be held ceremoniously in peking, china's capital, today as a resolute support to the palestinian people in their just struggle for national rights. we hail the growing in strength of the palestinian people's armed forces and congratulate the palestinian people on the important victories they have won in their struggle; we give our militant salutation to the heroic palestinian people and the people of various arab countries who stand at the anti-imperialist front in the middle east, and warmly welcome the delegation of the palestine liberation organization that has come to our country to participate in the "international week" on invitation.

the armed struggle waged by the palestinian people is an important component part of the present struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. for several years now, the palestinian guerrillas have fought thousands of battles against the israeli aggressors, which thwarted the various schemes designed by u.s. imperialism and its collaborator to strangle the palestinian revolution and inspired the fighting will of millions upon millions of arab people in resisting the u.s. and israeli aggressors. today, the palestinian guerrillas have become a staunch and active anti-imperialist revolutionary force in the middle east.

the palestinian guerrillas have created an excellent situation through their bitter, valiant and tenacious struggle. since the founding of the palestinian guerrilla units, u.s. imperialism has tried its utmost to break them up in a vain attempt to snuff them out in their very bases. last september, u.s. imperialism instigated the jordanian reactionaries to dispatch tens of thousands of armed troops and large numbers of aircraft and tanks in a massive onslaught on the guerrillas. the palestinian guerrillas valiantly rose up, launched counter-attacks in self-defence and successfully passed this rigorous test by frustrating the enemy's vicious schemes. through this event, the broad ranks of the cadres and fighters of the guerrilla units once again came to see clearly the sinister and fiendish features of u.s. imperialism and its collaborator and running dog and became all the more determined to carry their armed struggle through to the end. firmly grasp the gun and recover their lost homeland through armed struggle -- this is the only road chosen by the palestinian guerrillas and people.

the palestinian guerrillas have further strengthened and developed their unity on the principle of persevering in armed struggle and carrying the palestinian revolution through to the end. last march, the eighth session of the palestinian national council, which had wide representation on its participants, adopted a "political action programme" which embodies the strong will and undaunted fighting spirit of the broad sections of the palestinian people to foster anti-imperialist unity. this constitutes a powerful blow to u.s. imperialism and its collaborator, which are plotting to disrupt the unity of the palestinian people.

the palestinian guerrilla units have a profound mass basis among the palestinian people and enjoy the extensive support of the people of the arab countries. by acting arbitrarily and playing the jackal to the tiger, the jordanian reactionaries have found themselves in an extremely isolated position among the arab countries. the perverse action of the jordanian reactionaries in suppressing the palestinian guerrillas is countenanced neither by the palestinian people nor by the people of jordan and other arab countries.

u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism collude and at the same time contend with each other in their activities in the middle east. while intensifying the arming of israel and engineering military suppression of the palestinian guerrillas, u.s. imperialism is actively pushing the plot for a so-called "palestinian state". flaunting the signboard: "for a just and lasting peace in the middle east", social-imperialism is working in close co-ordination with it in many respects. such unseemly activities of theirs boil down to one aim, i.e., to make the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries give up their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, submit to their will and fall victim to their activities of contending for and dividing spheres of influence in the middle east. such power politics pursued by the two super-powers has met with resolute opposition by the palestinian and other arab peoples.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "a people's revolution can triumph and imperialism and its lackeys can be defeated."

the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors is a just one. the chinese people and the people of the whole world side with them and resolutely support their struggle. we are deeply convinced that, despite the comparatively difficult circumstances attending their present struggle, the palestinian people can steadily develop and strengthen their force in struggle, overcome all difficulties on their way of advance and achieve continuous victories so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in a protracted people's war.

u.s. imperialism and zionism will certainly be defeated exclamation the palestinian people's just struggle for national rights is sure to win exclamation

US

Several Ten Thousand Americans Assemble in Washington for New Big Demonstration Demanding an End to US Aggressive War in Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1971)

the struggle against the u.s. war of aggression in indochina is developing in the united states as several ten thousand american people from many states of the country assembled in washington ready for today's big demonstration, according to reports reaching here. the scared nixon administration hurriedly called out large numbers of police and troops for brutal suppression.

the american people assembling in the u.s. capital on may 1 from new york, philadelphia and the states of massachusetts, michigan, texas, florida, etc., demanded an immediate end to the u.s. war of aggression in indochina and raised the slogan: "if the government won't stop the war, the people will stop the government." they have planned to hold a large demonstration again at the pentagon and the justice department today. on the evening of may 1, several ten thousand american people who had arrived in washington held a meeting.

much scared by the just struggle of the american people, nixon came out himself on april 29 threatening to "punish" the demonstrators if they refused to "obey the law". the pentagon spokesman snarled that the demonstrations were "illegal conduct" and ordered to mobilize large numbers of troops and police. on may 1 and 2, up to ten thousand paratroopers, marines and other regulars were flown to areas in washington suburbs. 5,100 police and 1,400 national guardsmen took up patrols in washington area, keeping close watch on the demonstrators.

early yesterday morning, helmeted police armed with truncheons wearing gas masks dispersed by force over 30,000 demonstrators camping in a park and arrested 250 people. some of the arrested shouted "power to the people" in protest against this fascist atrocity. it was reported that nearly 1,500 persons had been arbitrarily arrested earlier in the week.

defying brute force, the demonstrators expressed determination to carry on the struggle. one of the leaders of the demonstration said that the police atrocity "in no way stops our plans". it was reported that the demonstrators still stay in washington. shortly after the demonstrators were ordered evicted from the park, several hundred women demonstrated near the white house and protest rallies were held by about 2,000 people each at georgetown and american universities yesterday evening. they expressed determination to hold a demonstration as scheduled on may 3.

the students of kent state university, with a glorious tradition of struggle, held memorial activities beginning from may 1 for four students of the university killed by the nixon administration last may 4. at the memorial meeting on may 2, they staged a play against the u.s. war of aggression.

about 2,000 lawyers and law students of new york held a rally on april 30 demanding an end to the war of aggression in indochina. an estimated 1,000 people of the washington state, including many u.s. servicemen, gathered in the university of puget to oppose the u.s. aggression in indochina. more than 400 students and teachers of harvard university signed a petition strongly condemning the criminal u.s. war of aggression in indochina.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 14, 1971 No. 4898

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study Hard and Increase the Ability To Distinguish Between True and False Marxism

- Our understanding gained in unfolding line analysis activities

by

The Party Committee of a Certain Artillery Regiment of PLA Unit 4800

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 3, 1971)

In the joint New Year editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Center, it was pointed out, "The whole Party must conscientiously study dialectical materialism and historical materialism to increase the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism." In the fierce two-line struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution, we constantly bore in mind problems related to the two-line struggle while assiduously studying Chairman Mao's works and constantly unfolding line analysis activities. This enabled the members of the Party committee to increase their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and heighten their initiative in criticizing and resisting various erroneous lines and implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "A method of analysis is a dialectical method." In the practice of struggle we have come to understand that the process of line analysis is one of applying Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics in analyzing and solving problems. It calls for emphasis on "study" and vigorous "criticism" in close conjunction with the practice of the two-line struggle. In this way, the sharp weapon of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts can be applied flexibly, the revisionist reactionary absurd theories criticized penetratingly, and the consciousness of line struggle heightened rapidly.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have perseveringly unfolded line analysis activities with Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon. The method adopted by us boils down to the following: "Setting forth problems and citing practical instances; studying viewpoints and distinguishing between lines; making criticism and building a firm foundation at the root." This means setting forth problems encountered in a certain period of the two-line struggle from the high plane of the two-line struggle, and citing typical cases--both positive and negative--with the greatest impact on orientation; studying a basic viewpoint of Chairman Mao and distinguishing between correct and erroneous lines with Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a yardstick; vigorously criticizing the reactionary viewpoints of arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxists like him, increasing the consciousness of line struggle, making Mao Tse-tung's thought strike deep root and increasing the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. In concrete practice, we have paid attention to the following four aspects:

(1) We must combine line analysis with conscientious study. Chairman Mao teaches, "We must teach cadres some Marxism and the more they know about it the better. This is to say we must practice Marxism and not revisionism." In practice, we have come to understand that only by studying hard and acquiring a real understanding of Marxism can we distinguish between true and false Marxism and eliminate the remnant poison of false Marxism. Under the excellent situation marked by the great victory achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution, individual members of the Party committee responsible for "three-support and two-military" work thought that "several years' experience in 'three-support and two-military work' should see us through for quite some time." So they were not so intensive either in thought or in work style as before. There appeared the beginnings of the practice of working high above by "taking things for granted."

To counter such a tendency promptly and make a better job of "three-support and two-military" work, we called a Party committee meeting and organized all to make an analysis of lines by studying the problem: "Why is it wrong to work by 'taking things for granted' and what kind of epistemology and methodology does it represent?" Deputy secretary Fu Kuei-chih of the Party committee led everyone in the serious study of Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" Guided by Chairman Mao's teaching, "Man's correct knowledge can only come from social practice" and "Man's knowledge cannot in the least be separated from practice," they vigorously criticized such reactionary absurdities spread by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i as "ideas are produced by the brain" and "laws are made in the brain." Their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism was raised. On the basis of heightened understanding, all of them penetrated deep into the first line of "three-support and two-military" struggle to come in close contact with the masses. This made a better and better job of the handling of "three-support and two-military" work.

Such a line analysis made the Party committee members realize that Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works are a sharp weapon for knowing the false Marxism represented by political swindlers Wang Ming, Liu

Shao-ch'i and their kind. To make a line analysis, we must do reading conscientiously and studying assiduously.

(2) We must combine line analysis with revolutionary mass criticism. In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and revolution," we combined line analysis with revolutionary mass criticism and did the following: A line analysis was preceded by revolutionary mass criticism. In the course of analysis, revolutionary mass criticism was taken as a weapon to distinguish between right and wrong, and after the analysis, revolutionary mass criticism was taken as a base for a summing-up. This enabled revolutionary mass criticism to run through the process of line analysis from beginning to end and line analysis activities to strengthen militancy.

For a time, under an excellent situation, some Party committee members neglected the need of relying on the masses because of smooth progress in work. Laying hold of this problem the Party committee unfolded line analysis activities concerning the question, "How should the masses be treated?" In the course of analysis, they first studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes" and vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward." Everyone was made to understand that the question of how to treat the masses represented a fundamental difference between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line and a touchstone to distinguish between true and false Marxism. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was one of putting trust in and reliance on the masses and supporting the masses with everything done to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. The bourgeois reactionary line was one of belittling, deceiving and suppressing the masses with everything done to restore the capitalist black line. From the standpoint of historical materialism, Marxists took the masses as the creators of history and the real heroes. On the other hand, all false Marxist political swindlers regarded themselves as "Chuko Liangs" or "men of foresight and vision" and the masses as "A Tous" or stupid persons and "vassals."

Through such a way of analysis, a sharp line of distinction was drawn between the two lines. Understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was deepened.

(3) We must make line analysis constantly and repeatedly. Chairman Mao teaches us, "A line and a viewpoint must be constantly and repeatedly discussed." We have come to understand that only by constantly and repeatedly making a line analysis can we expose thoroughly and criticize penetratingly the reactionary features of false Marxist political swindlers who rebel against Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. And only in this way can we have a correct understanding of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "Left" and right-leaning opportunist line in the Party. Only through making repeated comparisons and making repeated criticism can we have deeper proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao and strengthen our initiative in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To make constant and repeated analyses is not a simple process of "repetition" but one closely related to practical struggle. Every time we make an analysis we make a new gain. Over the past few years, we have gradually cultivated a habit of making line analysis and doggedly achieved the goal of making a timely analysis by following closely the new situation of two-line struggle, making a comparative analysis by laying hold of both the positive and negative sides of typical cases, and having both the leadership and the masses make repeated analyses by laying hold of the fundamental problems in two-line struggle. This has enabled us to forge ahead unswervingly and continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(4) In line analysis, we must make ourselves a target. Chairman Mao teaches, "A change in world outlook is a fundamental change." The struggle between true and false Marxism in the final analysis is one between the two world outlooks. Only by fostering a proletarian world outlook can we make a real distinction between true and false Marxism. In line analysis, we lay stress on making ourselves a target of the analysis and combine the criticism of revisionism with an effort to fight self. In criticizing the reactionary world outlook of false Marxist political swindlers, we continuously overcome erroneous idealist and metaphysical ideas in our minds and direct vigorous efforts to the remolding of the world outlook.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we achieved a certain measure of success in "three-support and two-military work." Under such a situation, there developed in the minds of some comrades a feeling of arrogance and self-complacency. To counter this problem, we launched a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and made a line analysis of the problem of "taking a look at the consciousness of line struggle from the angle of arrogance and self-complacency." Everyone consciously revealed his living ideas and looked for signs of "arrogance" therein; vigorously dug out the ideological roots of "arrogance"; spelled out the evil consequences of "arrogance" and lifted "arrogance" to the high plane of world outlook for analysis. Thus they heightened their consciousness of line struggle and overcame the feeling of arrogance and self-complacency in an effective manner.

In the assiduous study of Chairman Mao's works, and the constant unfolding of line analysis activities, we have scored certain achievements and summed up some experience. Hereafter, we must make continuous efforts in seriously reading and study to have a good knowledge of Marxism. Only in this way can we handle more properly line analysis activities and fundamentally raise the consciousness of line struggle and the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTHS

"The May 4th Movement" Illuminates the Road of Ideological Revolutionization for Educated Youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1971)

(NCNA Peking, May 3) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas conscientiously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, take an active part in the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the vast countryside, humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and make strenuous efforts to remold their world outlook. They are growing up quickly to become a fresh force in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Reviewing the achievements they have made in the countryside, they learn deeply that the road of "integration of intellectuals with the masses of workers and peasants" indicated by Chairman Mao is the only road by which educated youths may revolutionize their thinking.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches in his brilliant article, "The May 4th Movement": "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." This wise directive of Chairman Mao's points out the direction of advance of the youth movement and enables millions upon millions of revolutionary young people to strengthen and grow up continuously on the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Warmly answering this call, the broad masses of educated youths in cities packed their baggage and happily rushed to the vast grasslands, mountain areas, plains, forestry areas and fishing villages in the motherland, took root and made revolution there. While integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and continuously increased their consciousness in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the light of the realities, these youths diligently studied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and other brilliant writings, sharply criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as the "theory of going to school in order to be an official," "theory of going to the countryside to acquire a veneer," and "theory of punishment through labor," broke down the casual viewpoint that their re-education was "near completion" and they might "graduate." They were determined to take root in the countryside and to carry the revolution through to the end. Most of the educated youths were not cowed by the difficulties, did not shake their heads before hardship,

did not go back on the road of advance, but vowed to be tough-bone fighters in the revolution and to act as a fresh force in the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside.

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, the educated youths who have come to the mountain and rural areas take an active part in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the countryside and continuously increase their political consciousness in the course of practice. Led by the poor and lower-middle peasants and taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, they have joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in smashing the class enemy's sabotage activities, criticized and repudiated the bourgeoisie and revisionism and consolidated and reinforced the socialist position in the countryside.

The educated youths who have settled in Fengchia village in Loch'uan hsien, Yenan district, get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to form a criticism group, which extensively carries out revolutionary mass criticism and tightly grasps the class struggle in the economic sphere, thereby making this village, which lagged behind for many years in the past, appear with an outlook of prosperity in revolution and production.

Under the leadership and with the support by the brigade revolutionary committee and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated youths who have settled in Ch'ienchin brigade, Hoshih commune, Hsiushui hsien, Kiangsi Province, do manual labor in Shuipiyuan and a few other production teams and, meanwhile, go deep to investigate conditions and join the poor and lower-middle peasants in tightly grasping the class struggle, so that the backward teams change into advanced units.

Most of the educated youths who have come to the mountain and rural areas get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to perseveringly carry out the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, thereby inducing a tremendous change in the outlook of local production.

The group of educated youths who have settled in K'angta No. 6 brigade, Ch'angshan commune, Tungkou hsien, Liaoning Province, fought arduously with the poor and lower-middle peasants for the past years and succeeded in changing the low-lying alkaline land into rice and grain fields. Six years ago, the land "was flooded after a rain but covered with whitish alkali in dry weather," and grain yield was below 100 catties per mow on the average. After this brigade began to learn from Tachai, the people changed ideologically and the natural outlook also changed, bumper harvests of grain were reaped in the past years in succession and the grain output surpassed 800 catties per mow.

Wei Shang-wen is an educated youth who came from Peking to settle in T'aomitu brigade, Hungkoerh commune, Sunite Left Banner, Inner Mongolia. He humbly receives re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and regards public property as something more important than his own life. He once fought doggedly against a snowstorm on the grassland for some ten hours in order to protect a herd of sheep belonging to the collective. The

ice had frozen together his right hand with the bridle and his left hand with the whip and he felt pain all over his body. But, this new herdsman on the grassland had the morning sun in his bosom so that he was filled with warmth and went on to find the sheep which had gone astray. His deed of risking his life to protect the sheep of the collective won praises from the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. He was elected a representative to attend the representative meeting of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The educated youths who came from Shanghai to fight on Huangshan Tea and Forestry Farm in a mountain area in South Anhwei worked with a red heart and two hands and built a small hydroelectric power station on a mountain rising 800 meters above sea level, thereby changing the outlook of production. They said heroically: "In the past we were too weak to carry loads on our shoulders and with our hands. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have carried with our shoulders the pieces of equipment of the power station up the mountain. With our iron-like shoulders conditioned in physical labor, we shall work hard to build the mountain area and to make new contributions toward socialist revolution and construction."

During the three great revolutionary struggles, large numbers of educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas apply Mao Tse-tung's brilliant philosophic thinking in breaking down fetishes and superstition and boldly making creations. Working closely with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic-level cadres, they carry out scientific experiments and have achieved encouraging successes in cultivating seeds of fine strains, improving the soil, innovating farm tools and trial-making new insecticides.

Under the guidance of the poor and lower-middle peasants, Ch'eng Yu-chih, an educated youth who came to settle in Wench'uant'un brigade, Cholu hsien, Hopei Province, and is praised by the masses as an "indigenous" expert by the Sangkan River, got together with other educated youths to set up a farm on 58 mow of sandy land. After three years' hard struggle, they cultivated and popularized 31 varieties of hybrid or fine strain and bred 180,000 catties of seeds.

In Yenan district, the educated youths from Peking set up more than 1,000 scientific experiment groups, which plant farm crops and medicinal herbs in more than 2,000 mow of experimental fields. The results of the experiments are popularized in vast areas in many communes and brigades. The hills and gullies show a scene of ever increasing prosperity.

Mao Tse-tung's thought nourishes new men and the vast countryside is a place for tempering red hearts. Educated and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of educated youths who have gone to the mountain and rural areas are growing up rapidly to become socialist-minded, cultured laborers with modern scientific knowledge. From among them have emerged large numbers of heroic and exemplary personalities and advanced groups. Among these are good models of revolutionary youths like Chin Hsun-hua, Shen Hsiu-ch'in and Chang Yung; old pace-setters like Hsing Yen-tzu, Hou Chun and Liu Ch'ang-yin who never stop advancing on the revolutionary

road; and distinguished new fighters like Chu Szu-tuan. Many educated youths have become activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and are admitted into the leading groups at various levels. Many distinguished youths have gloriously joined the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League. Many of them have been recommended by poor and lower-middle peasants to be primary school teachers, barefoot doctors, accountants, storekeepers, farming machine operators, etc. Recently a group of distinguished educated youths have been selected and sent to study in a socialist university of a new type.

The broad masses of educated youths who have come to the mountain and rural areas firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The change in world outlook is something fundamental," and are determined, in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside, to study diligently Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, as well as dialectical materialism and historical materialism, to make efforts to remold their world outlook, to serve the people in a better way, and to achieve new successes in ideological revolutionization.

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, Ts'ai Li-chien, a Red Guard fighter who came on foot to settle in Tuchiashan production team, Huangts'ai commune, Yutz'u hsien, Shansi, correctly deals with the masses and herself. She is never daunted by great difficulties nor dizzied by high reputation. After being elected a member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee and a member of the provincial revolutionary committee, she drew up for herself a rule of "three not-changing": Not changing her position of a pupil of the masses after being posted as a cadre; not changing her style of maintaining close ties with the masses; not changing her attitude of receiving re-education, remolding her thinking and serving the people all her life. She constantly maintains close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants, perseveringly takes part in collective productive labor and is determined to make new contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

* * *

Peking Intellectual Youths Grow Up Healthily in Sanloussu

by

NCNA Correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 1, 1971)

In Sanloussu production brigade, Sanloussu commune, Yungchi hsien, Shansi Province, there is a group of vigorous intellectual youths from Peking who have made themselves greatly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. During the past two years or so since their arrival here to settle in the production brigade, they received tempering and grew up healthily in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside under the care of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the re-education of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the meantime they were also selected as an advanced unit in Yungchi hsien in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Of the 29 intellectual youths, one has gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, six have joined the Communist Youth League, and seven attended the Conference of Representatives of Active Elements in the Living Study and Living Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought of Yungchi hsien. Still another intellectual element attended the Conference of Representatives of Active Elements in the Living Study and Living Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought convened by Shansi Province and PLA units of the Peking Command.

Sanloussu production brigade, formerly known as Sanloussu cooperative, is the unit described in an article entitled "A Grave Lesson" in the book "Socialist Upsurge in the Chinese Countryside." In 1955 our great leader Chairman Mao said in his comment written for "A Grave Lesson": "Political work is the life line of all economic work."

In December 1968 the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sanloussu production brigade welcomed the intellectual youths from Peking as if they were welcoming their own family. The first precious gift which the poor and lower-middle peasants gave them was Chairman Mao's teaching "Political work is the life line of all economic work" and the first lesson which the poor and lower-middle peasants gave the intellectual youths was on the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in Sanloussu. The poor and lower-middle peasants told the intellectual youths to bear firmly in mind Sanloussu's grave lesson, forever follow the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics and never forget class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

During the past two years the intellectual youths bore Chairman Mao's teaching firmly in mind and stepped up their tempering on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside. Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they learned whom to hate, whom to love and with whom to march along. So they advanced victoriously step by step along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out profoundly in his comment on the article "A Grave Lesson": "To build up a new social system on the foundation of an old system, we must clear up this foundation." Under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of this production brigade, the intellectual youths developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, daring to speak up and daring to try, set up a broadcast station, started a small newspaper called "New Life Line," repudiated old ideas and extolled new people and new deeds in the new era.

In one of the production teams some commune members addressed a bad man who once sabotaged the Sanloussu Agricultural Cooperative as "Third Uncle," thus blurring the line of class demarcation. With this fact in view, the intellectual youths broadcast a little commentary entitled, "Is He a 'Third Uncle' or Is He an Enemy?" to uncover the crimes of this bad element. The broadcast pointed out explicitly: "We must distinguish people on the basis of class distictions." Thus people who failed to draw a clear line of class demarcation quickly awakened and realized that of family affiliation was not so close as class affiliation. Then, aiming at certain spontaneous capitalist tendencies in the countryside, they wrote little commentaries such as "There Is Struggle Between the Two Lines Beside the Mowing Machine," etc., to sweep away the evil wind in a big way and point out that the only correct way was to follow the socialist road.

During the past year or so the intellectual youths wrote over 200 little commentaries in connection with the new trends in class struggle which, greatly promoted the dignity and prestige of the poor and lower-middle peasants and greatly lowered those of the enemy. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "Little commentaries are powerful. The class enemy are afraid of them but the poor and lower-middle peasants like them."

After seeing the world in the storm of struggle, the intellectual youths heightened their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and confirmed their idea of taking root in the countryside to make revolution.

The two years of red-hot class struggle brought about great changes in the ideological feeling of young girl Wang Shu-min, who formerly had the erroneous idea that "there is 'no future' in the countryside" and made her love the countryside and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sanloussu. During the first year when she took part in wheat harvesting and threshing the poor and lower-middle peasants taught her to use her hands to pick up cow droppings when tools could not be used. But after she had done her job she always felt uncomfortable about this and kept washing her hands over and over again. Still she felt that was not clean enough, so she could not even eat.

With this question in mind, she opened Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao said: "The cleanest people are still the workers and peasants. They may have grease on their hands and cow dropping on their feet, but they are still cleaner than the bourgeoisie and bourgeois intellectual elements." From Chairman Mao's teaching she thought of the words of the poor and lower-middle peasants: "This is the grain that goes to support socialist construction,

so we must pick out all extraneous matter and make the grain clean." Suddenly she was enlightened. She realized: What is dirty is not the droppings but my own thinking. From then on she decided to remold her world outlook in manual labor consciously and moved her standpoint to the side of the workers and peasants.

Last winter during the busy "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and the movement of Party consolidation and Party building she regularly worked late into the night with the poor and lower-middle peasants like other intellectual youths. She insisted on working even after her eyes turned red and began to hurt. Now Wang Shu-min has been chosen by the poor and lower-middle peasants as a member of the revolutionary committee of the production brigade and a deputy instructor of the militia, and as a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants and intellectual youths of Sanloussu to attend conferences of representatives of active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of PLA units stationed in the hsien, the province and Peking, gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and attended the 3rd CCP Congress of Shansi Province.

There were indeed more than just one Wang Su-ming among the intellectual youths settled in Sanloussu. Many intellectual youths voluntarily tempered their revolutionary will and remolded their world outlook during their arduous productive labor. Female intellectual youths took the lead to eliminate the old custom among local women of not working during winter. They braved icy wind and frost around the clock and jumped into ice-cold water to repair dams so as to irrigate the wheat fields.

In Sanloussu production brigade there was a little house which drew people's attention; that is the laboratory built by the intellectual youths through self-reliance and was staffed mainly by intellectual youths who built this simple, primitive and small house and turned it into a "laboratory," a "fermentation room" and a "bacteria free room." In the laboratory there was no instruments to speak of. There was only a small converted stove, an aluminum pot, several cans and other containers, and bottles of various sizes. Intellectual youth Ch'iao Pi-hua and her comrades stayed in a small shabby house but their hearts were filled with revolutionary zeal. They started their experiments with only a pair of bare hands and a red heart in order to develop agricultural production and open up a source of fertilizer supply. They learned as they worked; but they successfully overcame various difficulties and rapidly began the production of bacteria free fertilizer. People praised them: "They are young but their ambition is big. The house is small but its contribution is great."

These intellectual youths began their scientific experimentation in 1970. In the course of their experiments in bringing about bumper harvests of cotton and corn and cultivation of a good breed of kaoliang, they experienced a struggle between the two ideologies: As cotton was about to bear fruit, a grave insect pest was discovered. But the intellectual youths braved the heat during the day to loosen the soil, remove weeds, pinch off the leaves and set the branches in order and sprayed insecticides during the night to exterminate the insects.

One day they damaged the cotton leaves and buds because they used a mixture of excessively high concentration. Upon discovering this the intellectual youths were much worried. Some of them were much disappointed when they heard sarcastic remarks. They felt if selfless and wholehearted devotion to the experimental plots day and night could bring back only sarcastic remarks, they might as well "pack up and go."

When an old poor peasant discovered this he also became worried. He felt that it was not easy to score a bumper harvest of cotton, but to score an ideological bumper harvest they had to go through a struggle. Thus he studied Chairman Mao's teaching together with the intellectual youths and encouraged them to face the storm, try to see light and achievement in time of difficulty, summon courage, surmount difficulties and carry out their scientific experiments through to the end.

Helped by this old poor peasant, the intellectual youths found out their ideological shortcomings and actively threw themselves in the work of experimentation. During one period of time they ate and slept in the field and considered scientific experimentation a good opportunity for tempering their revolutionary will. After many experiments they finally obtained outstanding results: The 24 mow of cotton and 13 mow of corn planted by the scientific experimentation group of No. 2 production team scored a quite good harvest even after being afflicted by severe droughts and windstorms. Per-mow output of ginned cotton was over 100 chin and that of corn went past the 500 chin mark.

In this series of scientific experimentation a generation of new people grew up healthily. All seven intellectual youths who took part in this scientific experimentation won the title of five-good commune member and two of them joined the Communist Youth League.

Hard labor bore brilliant ideological fruits. Among this group of intellectual youths there have been much ideological changes. During the past two years they wrote nearly a thousand pages of notes on manual labor and study. They felt: We are far away from our parents but our hearts got closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants and we are far away from Peking but we succeeded in following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Last year 21 of the intellectual youths won the title of five-good commune member. On International Women's Day this year five young girls won the title of female pace-setter and 17 of them were selected as cadres in the production brigade and production teams.

* * *

TIBET

The Thought of Mao Tse-tung Has Lighted Up the Road of Advance for the People of Ali

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 3, 1971)

The Ali plateau is situated between the K'o-la-k'un-lun Mountains [Karakoram Range] and the Himalayas. After a baptism of fire, a deep change has taken place in its features. The broad masses of serfs of the Tibetan nationality who have shaken off the feudal yoke, by energetically studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, have brought about a new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Today, a flourishing scene appears everywhere on the Ali plateau.

The mountain eagles, after having been through a harsh winter, are able to appreciate more the warmth of spring.

Before the liberation, the Ali district of Tibet used to be a living hell for the serfs. The PLA sent by Chairman Mao has rescued the serfs of Ali from the most barbaric, most reactionary, darkest and cruelest system of feudal serfdom. The serfs who have shaken off the feudal yoke sang with happy abandon:

> There is a limit to the grassland of Chiangt'ang
> (Northern Tibet)
> There is no limit to the graciousness of Chairman Mao.
> Climb atop the snow-capped mountain and look toward
> Peking,
> Sing songs of praises to Chairman Mao--
> For generation and generation without end.

The democratic reform movement and in particular the great proletarian cultural revolution, have further heightened the political awareness of the emancipated serfs. They read the works of Chairman Mao, listen to the words of Chairman Mao, and unfold a penetrating mass movement in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the district. A new generation is growing up and maturing under the brilliant sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ihsi, a shepherdess of the Tibetan nationality and an activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, used to serve as a "lengsheng" (domestic slave) for a herdowner at the age of eight. After the liberation, she became the first generation of pastoral workers of Chata Livestock Farm. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, she more than ever realized the importance of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner. Holding the precious red book in her hands, she made the following pledge in front of a picture of Chairman Mao "The snow on top of the Himalaya has to be melted by the sun, the emancipated serfs have to depend on Mao Tse-tung's thought. I shall read your works the whole life and serve the people the whole life."

During the day, when Ihsi was grazing the sheep, she would use a branch of the red willow for a pen, and the sand for paper, and while on the one hand she studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "the three constantly read articles," on the other hand she practiced writing. At night when she returned home, she would sit before a yak oil lamp and practiced Tibetan spelling with complete disregard for tiredness. Within short space of a year's time, the illiterate Ihsi was able to read, write and recite "the three constantly read articles" as well as a score of Chairman Mao's quotations.

Regarding Chairman Mao's teachings, she applied what she had acquired by learning a bit and applying a bit. During the lambing season, the temperature of the grassland in northern Tibet was consistently more than 30 degrees below zero, but in spite of the cold, Ihsi could always be found keeping watch night and day in the lambing tent. Because of her painstaking care, the survival rate for the lambs exceeded 90 percent. Last spring, Ihsi was driving the flock to the foot of the snow-covered mountain for grazing, when all of a sudden a savage wolf charged the flock. To protect the property of the state, and with utter disregard for her own personal safety, she fought bare-handed with the wolf. Her cotton garment was ripped by the wolf, her hands were bitten and she was thrown to the ground. But stirred by Chairman Mao's teaching, "To die for the people is weightier than Mount T'ai," she braced herself against the pain, leaped up to battle with the wolf and finally drove it away and won victory.

Pan-teng-ch'ün-p'ei, a CYL member and commercial worker of the supply and marketing cooperative of Chiangjang ch'ü belonging to Kaitse hsien, has won praise from the local people because of his diligence in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and his serving the poor and lower-middle herdsmen wholeheartedly. Pan-teng-ch'ün-p'ei had been herding cows and tending sheep for herdowners since he was a child, and suffered great hardship and deep grievances. After the democratic reform, with profound proletarian feeling he always remembered Chairman Mao's blessings in his heart.

In 1965, when the supply and marketing cooperative in Chiangjang ch'ü was first set up, he was sent by the upper level to work in the cooperative. Showing neither fear for the height of the mountain nor the distance, and undeterred by the gale, the snow and the icy cold, he drove his yaks to make tent-to-tent delivery, bringing along with him the concern of the Party to the hearts of the emancipated pastoral people.

Once, when he was making deliveries in the countryside, he was caught midway by a sudden change in the weather, and a heavy snow began to fall. Dragging his yaks, he struggled up over a ridge of ice. The attitude of the mountain was high and the air was rarefied, and the yaks gasped and panted with every step they took, and it was even more difficult for Pan-teng-ch'ün-p'ei on foot. However, when he thought how in the past the pastoral people had to make a difficult return journey over a score of days to the hsien just to buy a tea brick, and also Chairman Mao's teaching of "doing everything for the people," he pressed on with greater courage, and finally brought the much needed merchandise to the tents of the pastoral people.

In the past five years, he has stepped over the packed snow of the Koram Mountains and travelled tens of thousand li over mountains and streams. He is not only a commercial salesman of socialism, but also a propagandist for Mao Tse-tung's thought, and has made contributions for the building of the new socialist pastoral region.

Shih-chia and Ts'ai-wang-la-mu, who are husband and wife, are members of Hungch'i commune of Jih-t'u hsien. The living example of their mutual concern and mutual help on the road of ideological revolutionization has been widely circulated in the northern grassland of Tibet.

Shih-chia and Ts'ai-wang-la-mu were both born of serf families, and in the former society, each had a record of woes and sufferings. They warmly love Chairman Mao and hate the three great manorial lords. However, Shih-chia was unable in the past to grasp study firmly and he was more deeply affected by the pernicious influence of old ideas. At home Ts'ai-wang-la-mu studied together with him Chairman Mao's works, remembering past sufferings and counting current blessings with him, and helped him to heighten his class awareness. With the help of Ts'ai-wang-la-mu, Shih-chia made very rapid progress. In 1968, he was elected by everybody as the accountant for the production team.

At the beginning, Shih-chia neither knew how to keep books nor work with an abacus, and therefore he had no confidence that he could do the work well. Taking this problem, he made a study of the "three constantly read articles," recalled how the three great manorial lords had in the former society manipulated the abacus to exploit the poor people, and realized the importance of holding financial power well for socialist collective economy which greatly strengthened his confidence. Although his health was far from good, he still insisted on taking part in manual labor during the day, and keeping books nightly till late into the night. Everybody advised him to take some rest, but he answered, "Keeping books is my duty, I am doing it for the people, and I must fear neither fatigue nor hardship!" His wholehearted devotion to the collective, the clear and explicit manner with which he handled financial matters in the team and his careful calculations and meticulous attention to details everywhere have won the praises of the commune members.

Since the democratic reform, Ts'ai-wang-la-mu was very active in various political movements, later however, she slackened in ideological transformation, and the word "self" appeared with increasingly more frequency in her mind. When Shih-chia noticed that, he became worried, and studied with her the "three constantly read articles" as well as patiently helped her. At a combat-self repudiate revisionism meeting, Shih-chia also introduced to everybody the living ideas of his wife, and asked everybody to help heighten her level of awareness. P'eng-ts'o-tz'u-jen, the secretary of the Party branch said, "The reason that Ts'ai-wang-la-mu has permitted the word 'self' to rear its head is because she has only known hatred for the acts of exploitation and oppression of the three great manorial lords, but still has not understood that the system of private ownership and the concept of private ownership are the basis of the exploitation system. Now

that the three manorial lords have been toppled by us, if the concept of private ownership is not destroyed as well, that will be the root left behind to make us suffer a second time."

The words of the secretary of the Party branch opened the mind of Ts'ai-wang-la-mu. She decided to use Chairman Mao's teachings in the "three constantly read articles" to set a demand on herself and follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution.

Last summer, when Ts'ai-wang-la-mu was herding cows for the brigade, a violent rainstorm scattered the herd, and they stampeded across Tselung River. The water of Tselung River was rough and the current swift, but in spite of the risk to her life, she waded across the river until she had driven the herd back. When the commune members complimented her, she said, "I am working for the revolution, and it is only my duty." Shih-chia and Ts'ai-wang-la-mu have for the past several years running been cited as 5-good commune members, and last year, they both were chosen as representatives to the Conference of Activists in the Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works of Ali district.

With the transformation in the spiritual features of the people, a new situation has appeared in socialist construction in Ali district.

Before the liberation, the production of grain in Ali was very low, and the people had to subsist on grain obtained through barter by the use of sheep and salt with places outside the district. There was a prevailing folk song which goes thus, "The grain we eat is as costly as gold. To barter for grain we work to the bone." At that time, the bartering of grain with outside areas was subjected to heavy exploitation. Sometimes, several thousand head of sheep could be exchanged for only a small amount of grain. On top of that, because of the high mountainous terrain and the perilous trail, if gale and snow were encountered, there was always a danger to life. One year, Tan-tseng-ch'ün-p'ei, a poor herdsman of Ko-erh hsien, drove a flock of sheep to barter for grain, but both the herder and the flock were found frozen to death on the snow-covered mountain.

After the liberation, the state made ample provision to satisfy the supply of grain to Ali. Following the democratic reform, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the political awareness of the cadres and people in Ali was constantly heightened, and they were determined to develop agricultural production in an active way so as to bring about a gradual change in the condition of gaining the entire supply of grain from the state and to make new contributions toward the socialist construction of the motherland.

The Ali plateau is situated at an average altitude of 4,000 meters above sea level. It is high and cold, the air is thin, there are frequent gales, the climate is arid and the weather is unpredictable. At times, even in the hottest summer, there is frost at night. The average rainfall is less than 100 mm. annually, and only for a very short period of time is the land frost-free. Because of that, it was always considered by people in the

past as a place which could not be developed agriculturally. Now the broad masses of people, having done away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds, have opened again and again the "forbidden" doors of agriculture by planting grain on the plateau more than 5,000 meters above sea level.

Menshih commune of Ko-erh hsien, situated at the foot of Mount Yü-kang-ti-szu, was formerly a purely pastoral region dependent entirely on the state for grain. In 1960, the people decided to experiment with the planting of barley on the plateau 4,500 meters above sea level. However, after several successive years of planting, they still were unable to achieve success. During the great proletarian cultural revolution the upper level sent over the Tibetan edition of Chairman Mao's works. The cadres and people made a study of "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." Everybody was determined with the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains to try, try again and plant barley on the plateau. They conscientiously summed up the cause of their failures in the planting of barley over the past previous years, and by means of repeated practice, were able to grasp the law governing the growth of produce on the plateau, and successfully trial planted barley.

The glad tiding of the successful planting of grain very swiftly swept through the Ali plateau. However, the cadres and commune members of this commune realized soberly that although the planting of grain had been successful. still the yield was very low and they must continue with their efforts. By means of repeated research, they adopted the method of using cow dung to thaw ice so as to speed up the thawing of ditches and raise the temperature of the water, solved problems in the freezing over of the river, the slowness of thawing and the lateness of irrigation and enabled the per unit area yield of grain to be doubled. Last year, the whole commune sowed more than 430 mow to barley, harvested 140,000 catty of grain, and succeeded in making the commune basically self-sufficient in grain.

Self-reliance has led to the creation of new ventures, and arduous struggle has led to the drawing of a new map. Since last year, more than 36 percent of the people's communes in Ali district have become self-sufficient in grain, in seven of which the per-mow yield has reached the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." At the same time, together with the development of agricultural production, pastoral production in Ali district has also shown continuous development. Some of the pastoral people had lived a nomadic life in the past, but during the great cultural revolution, by means of learning from Tachai, they have become stimulated by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Overcoming one difficulty after another, they built houses with clay, erected sheep-folds and changed from being nomads to being settlers. This has strengthened their resistance to the forces of calamity, and within a few years, caused a great increase in the number of livestock.

Under the brilliant sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people of Ali are advancing bravely on the road of socialist revolution and construction.

NCNA correspondent, NCNA reporter

* * *

PLA AND PRODUCTION

PLA Warehousemen Run Pharmaceutical Plant

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 4, 1971)

workers of a warehouse under the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units set up a small pharmaceutical plant by themselves in line with the great leader chairman mao's brilliant may 7 directive, in addition to doing their regular work well. under the leadership of the party branch, they have produced medicines worth 300,000 yuan and saved the state more than 120,000 yuan over the past four years.

the great leader chairman mao points out in the may 7 directive: "the people's liberation army should be a great school. in this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values." after repeatedly studying chairman mao's directive, the warehousemen decided to set up a small plant and produce medicine to support the state.

they used chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles as their weapon to fight self and foster devotion to the public interest in increasing production of the plant. the head of the warehouse was in the army many years and wounded during the years of war. full of vigour, he takes the lead in work. a woman who handles management and financial affairs works as pharmacist. the wives of some warehousemen volunteered to work in the plant. in running the plant, all have stepped up their ideological revolutionization.

when the plant was assigned to produce salt for medical use in 1969, some comrades doubted whether they could do a good job because the equipment was poor. the party branch led the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." everyone was inspired. they were determined to follow chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle and overcome difficulties and accomplish the task by bringing into play their initiative.

they started by making equipment themselves. family members helped them with transportation. after they built a dozen furnaces, they began producing refined medicinal salt.

later they were asked to produce 10 tons of aluminum hydroxide. but their equipment was too simple for that. the party branch organized them to solve the problem, calling on them to pool their collective wisdom and efforts and practise economy. the warehousemen drew up plans and began to make the equipment. they first made a wooden blower. then they turned a jack into a press. in just two months, they made a set of equipment that has a daily capacity of over 100 kilogrammes of aluminum hydroxide.

in expanding the plant last year, the first need was to replace the two-tenths of a ton boiler with a one ton boiler. they declined a state appropriation for buying a new boiler. instead, they renovated a discarded one and increased their productive capacity three times.

PLA Ranch Improves Grassland

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 5, 1971)

the revolutionary workers of a people's liberation army ranch at the foot of northwest china's chilien mountains have turned 3,300 hectares of scrubby tract into a luxuriant grassland, increasing the output of grass six times.

the shantar no. 2 ranch of the p.l.a. general logistics department is situated in a cold, arid area in kansu province, more than 2,500 metres above sea level. the degeneration of the grassland had over the past years affected horse raising. influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which advocated the slavish comprador philosophy and "exclusive reliance on specialists", the ranch sent for some bourgeois specialists to improve the grassland before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they introduced 108 kinds of well-known grass. but these types of grass could not tide over the winter or their seeds could not reach maturity. then the bourgeois authorities arbitrarily concluded that the ranch was being worked to "capacity", the degeneration of the grassland was "unavoidable" and an improvement impossible.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the revolutionary workers and cadres of the ranch repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his fallacies of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "exclusive reliance on specialists". they were determined to work out a way to improve the high, cold grassland.

under the leadership of the ranch party committee a three-in-one research group was set up composed of veteran workers, leading cadres and technicians. acting upon chairman mao's teaching on the mass line, the group went among the herdsmen and did careful investigation and study. the herdsmen told them about various kinds of local grass. some of them travelled several dozens of kilometres to get the specimens of good strains and showed them to the group. later the ranch party committee mobilized and organized all members of the ranch to collect good seed strains of grass and they got more than 3 tons for making experiment.

the weather is changeable. sometimes it rains heavily and sometimes it is scorching hot. the workers fought the weather tenaciously. the tamarisks covering the land made it difficult even for tractors to plough. displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the workers spent several years reclaiming thousands of hectares of wasteland and sowed good seed strains of grass suited to local conditions. in this way, they improved a degenerated grassland of 3,300 hectares.

the grassland provided good conditions for increasing the number of army horses. the number of horses last year was 46 per cent more than that in 1966 and that of cattle and sheep rose five times. the workers said: "we owe our achievements to the guidance of mao tsetung thought. we are determined to raise more good army horses as our contribution to socialist construction."

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Hongkong Branch of Hsinhua News Agency Gives Luncheon Party in Honor of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Hongkong, May 3, 1971)

the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency gave a luncheon party on may 1 to warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation which arrived here after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships and concluding its friendly visit to japan.

chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, fu chin-nang and wang hsiao-yun, deputy heads, and members of the delegation attended the party.

present at the party on invitation were: huo ying-tung and yen tong-chen, honorary chairmen of the hongkong table tennis association; liu lit-mo, chairman of the hongkong football association; ho hung-tuen, president of the chinese football association of hongkong, and yuen yiu-hung, secretary general of the association; ni shao-chiang, president of the happy valley athletic association, and huang pei-chiu, chairman of the association; chow cham-shu, secretary general of south china athletic association; tong yun-kai, president of the hongkong badminton association, and chu sai-wah, secretary of the association; and leaders of other sports organizations and table tennis players in hongkong.

attending the party on invitation were: yang kuang, chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions; huang yen-fang, chairman of the hongkong and kowloon spinning, weaving and dyeing trade workers general union; chang chuan, chairman of the hongkong and kowloon flowers and plants workers general union; fei yi-min, director of the hongkong "ta kung pao"; wang kuan-cheng, chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of hongkong; cheng tieh-ju, managing director of the head office of the bank of china; liao sheng-tung, inspector general of the bank of china; ting ke-chien, general manager of the china resources company; chang ya-ping, general manager of the china merchants steamship navigation company and lawyer percy chen and other noted figures of various circles.

liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, and chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, spoke at the party.

the party proceeded in a very warm atmosphere. the representatives of various circles in hongkong and the members of the delegation chatted about the excellent situation both at home and abroad and drank toasts time and again, wishing the great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

Hongkong Table Tennis Association Fetes Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Hongkong, May 3, 1971)

the hongkong table tennis association held a dinner party on the evening of may 1 to warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation which arrived here after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships and paying a friendly visit to japan.

chao cheng-hung, head, and fu chih-hang, deputy head, of the chinese table tennis delegation; sung chung, secretary-general of the delegation; and members of the delegation attended the party.

chung jung-kuang, chairman, and huo ying-tung, honourable chairman, of the hongkong table tennis association, in their speeches extended warm welcome and salute to the delegation that arrived here to give exhibition matches to the compatriots in hongkong and macao.

chao cheng-hung said in his speech that the delegation is very happy to have the opportunity to hold exhibition matches for the compatriots in hongkong and macao. he said: "we are happy to see that the patriotic friends in the sports circles and the broad masses of patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao love chairman mao and the socialist motherland. they have continuously strived to augment the great unity of the patriotic strength against imperialism and support the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and they have thus made their contributions.

present also at the dinner party were: liang wei-lin, director, and chi feng and chu man-ping, deputy directors, of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency; fei yi-min, director of the hongkong "ta kung pao"; wang kuan-cheng, chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of hongkong; ting ke-chien, general manager of the china resources company; liao sheng-tung, inspector general of the bank of china; chang ya-ping, general manager of the china merchants steamship navigation company; and other famous personages from industrial, commercial, cultural and press circles.

among those present at the party were also li tien, vice-chairman, and yen tong-chen, honorary chairman, of the hongkong table tennis association; ho hsien, honorary chairman of the association and chairman of the council of the macao chinese chamber of commerce; hsueh hsu-chu, secretary of the association; chou chen-chiu, liu kuo-chu, wu hsin-jung, chen tien-hua, yi ting-jui, yen chin-chao and chen wo, members of the executive committee of the association; ho hung-tuen, president of the chinese football association of hongkong; ni shao-chiang, president of the happy valley athletic association; chow cham-shu, secretary general of south china athletic association; tong yun-kai, president of the hongkong badminton association, as well as table tennis players here.

SALT PRODUCTION

Southwest China Plateau Starts to Produce Salt

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, May 4, 1971)

the first salt refinery in chihshui county in the southwest china province of kweichow is helping end the province's traditional salt shortage. this has been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

before liberation the reactionary ruling class and capitalists took advantage of the lack of local salt production to exploit the working people of various nationalities. a kilogramme of salt in those days was sold for the equivalent of some 20 kilogrammes of grain.

after liberation the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kweichow province ignored the salt-making industry and the province was dependent on state salt supplies from elsewhere.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the kweichow provincial revolutionary committee studied a report from the geological department on abundant resources of natural gas and brine in chihshui county. the committee decided to set up a salt refinery in the locality so as to produce salt quickly to meet the needs of the people.

the refinery is located by the chihshui river. the great leader chairman mao led the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in crossing this river four times during the famous long march. in building the refinery, the workers persistently studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and carried forward the red army's glorious long march tradition of hard struggle. they overcame technical difficulties by devising methods to ensure the smooth progress of the project.

in installing pipes for the natural gas and brine the workers kept in mind chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare" and boldly undertook the job. they conscientiously summed up their experience and finally succeeded in installing five kilometres of pipes to ensure the supply of brine for making salt and natural gas which is used as fuel. they also made 15-metre long, 3.6-metre wide shallow tanks for drying salt.

in the course of construction, the workers constantly criticized counter-revolutionary revisionist hogwash, including the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they started with methods of their own devising and kept making improvements. the project was completed in seven months.

TECHNICAL INNOVATION

Northeast China Dyeing Mill Makes Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 4, 1971)

mass technical innovations by workers of the kirin dyeing mill in northeast china are improving existing equipment and simplifying work processes, in line with chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry."

production capacity is now triple the designed level thanks to 204 technical innovations made and better work processes that eliminate more than 240 pieces of equipment. these changes were made in the past two years.

the kirin dyeing mill was set up during the first five-year plan period (1953-1957). the backward aspects of its imported equipment and technology held back the development of production.

the great proletarian cultural revolution raised the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they were determined to make technical innovations to simplify the work processes so as to produce more and better dyes as their contribution to the state. the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill supported the workers and led them in studying the experience of the taching oil workers who are developing china's oil industry by self-reliance and encouraged them to blaze a new trail for the dyeing industry.

the no. 23 workshop, which was designed by a bourgeois expert before the great cultural revolution, was crowded with 105 pieces of equipment to produce a dye. the production procedure was so complicated that the process took half a month from start to finish. during the cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians of the workshop conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi. proceeding from actual conditions, they began to reform the equipment and simplify the work processes. they made over 300 experiments and created high-speed brominization at high temperature instead of the former foreign method of brominization at low temperature and replaced liquid phase condensation with solid phase condensation. this reduced the work processes from 21 operations to 9 and reduced the necessary equipment to 54 pieces. output rose five times.

their achievements inspired the workers, cadres and technicians of other workshops and touched off a mass movement to break with foreign conventions and improve equipment and work processes. every workshop set up a technical innovations group with veteran workers as the core, which pooled the mass wisdom in making systematic advances.

the no. 1 workshop made a pulse column as a new type of extracting device. this shortened the work processes and the time for reaction and eliminated three extraction columns and 22 other pieces of equipment. this new method is 9 times as efficient and saved 210 kilowatts of electricity. the

workers of the nitration section found ways to ensure continuous production. this ended the interrupted production based on foreign technical data and raised output greatly.

the technical innovations group of the no. 2 workshop studied for a week and succeeded in making a continuous production of the single 12-metre nign rectifying tower, a knotty problem which an engineer and several technicians of the mill failed to solve after nine years of burying themselves in foreign data. this success enabled the workers to raise the output by 40 per cent.

the reformation of equipment and technology and the constant rise in production efficiency raised the need for raw materials. but instead of asking the state for funds, the workers displayed their initiative and decided to produce more material by making technical innovations. the no. 22 workshop renovated the work process and made use of the product of another workshop to turn out a good dye. they no longer had to rely on imported material. the mill made some 16 technical innovations in this respect and reduced the need for 15 kinds of material, including two that used to be imported.

the workers also recovered waste gas, water and residue. they are recovering 25 kinds of raw and other materials from such waste and eight are now used in production. this adds 13,000 tons of products every year.

in the course of the mass technical innovations movement, the party committee and the revolutionary committee led the workers in criticizing the bourgeois idea of seeking ostentation and uncritically accepting things foreign and stood to the principle of using methods of their own devising and practising economy. in building a new workshop in the spring of last year, the party committee and the revolutionary committee rejected a proposal to equip it with new machines that would cost one million yuan. instead, they went to the workers and asked them to discuss the matter. as a result, fuller use was made of the equipment eliminated by technical innovations. of the 75 pieces of equipment all told in the new workshop, 61 were improved or repaired. the 80 instruments and metres that are needed, if all of them are new, would cost 110,000 yuan. but the workers repaired the old for re-use and bought those that were only necessary. as a result, it cost them only 30,000 yuan. the building of the whole workshop cost 500,000 yuan.

the technical innovations over the past two years show that more potential can be tapped and contributions made to the state if the masses are armed with mao tsetung thought and their initiative brought into full play.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFRICA

Head of Pan-Africanist Congress Mission in Europe and Americas Hails 3rd Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Statement in Support of Afro-American Struggle against Violent Repression"

(NCNA-English London, May 2, 1971)

david maphumzana sibeko, head of the mission of the pan-africanist congress of azania (south africa) in europe and the americas, issued a statement here yesterday warmly hailing the third anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "statement in support of the afro-american struggle against violent repression".

in the statement sibeko said: "this month afro-american people in the united states of america have been celebrating the third anniversary of chairman mao tsetung's statement in support of their struggle against violent repression.

"black people in america have drawn tremendous inspiration from chairman mao's statement because it came to them as a powerful message which fully exposed the futility of non-violence in the struggle against violent repression and fully recognised the right of african descendants in the united states to take up arms in their struggle for genuine emancipation and their right to self-determination."

he pointed out that black freedom fighters across the united states of america expressed warm appreciation, when he visited them recently, for the quotation from the statement issued by chairman mao tsetung on april 16, 1968 that "the afro-american struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the united states to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class."

he said that the quotation from the "statement supporting the afro-americans in their just struggle against racial discrimination by u.s. imperialism" issued by chairman mao in 1963, in which he said, "the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and throve with the enslavement of negroes and the trade in negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the black people", hangs in the homes, offices and shops of many afro-american people and is frequently used during rallies, demonstrations and in their publications.

sibeko continued: "the forces spearheading the struggle for freedom of the black people in america have a great respect for the chinese revolution and they are ardent supporters of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they ardently study chairman mao's works and use them as references, in accordance with their own concrete conditions, in their own struggle."

sibeko finally said: "as pointed out by chairman mao in the concluding paragraph of his april 16 statement: 'the struggle of the black people in the united states for emancipation is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against u.s. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution'.

"long live the solidarity of the fighting peoples of the world with african-american people exclamation"

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Delegation of Communist Party of Belgium (M-L) ("L'Exploite") Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

comrade desire trifaux, head of the delegation of the communist party of belgium (marxist-leninist) ("l'exploite") and secretary of the central committee of the party, and comrade yves pechon, member of the delegation and member of the central committee, and secretary of the brussels regional committee, of the party, left here for home by air today.

members of the delegation comrades arnold nauwart and sylvano daviti had left here for home earlier.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were comrade keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned jen yun-chung, tang ming-chao, hsing chu-fang, chao hsueh-li, chang chen-hai and wang chin-sheng.

during their stay in china, comrade desire trifaux and the other belgian comrades visited peking, shanghai, nanking and yenan, once a revolutionary heartland. they visited factories and people's communes, and the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party in shanghai. they were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Samdech Penn Nouth Most Warmly Congratulating First Anniversary of Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, extending the warmest congratulations on the first anniversary of the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia. the full text of the message reads as follows:

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the royal government of national union of cambodia and the heroic cambodian people.

in the past year, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the royal government of national union of cambodia, holding high the banner of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, uniting the various strata of the cambodian people and persevering in a people's war, has waged tit-for-tat struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won brilliant victories, making important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. the just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia of defending national independence and opposing u.s. imperialist aggression has won the praise and support of the revolutionary people of the world.

we are deeply convinced that the fraternal peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam, uniting closely together and fighting shoulder to shoulder, will certainly drive the u.s. aggressors out of indochina and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

may the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples continuously develop and grow stronger exclamation

(signed) chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, may 4, 1971

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Issues 21st Message (Part 2) to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here on may 2 the 21st message (part 2) to the khmer nation. it reads in full as follows:

dear compatriots,

today, allow me to read you the text of the second chapter of my article presented with the testimonies coming directly from the u.s. camp or the pro-u.s. camp, of the catastrophic balance sheet of a year of the "khmer republic"... in lonnolite style.

x x x x

chapter ii. in chapter 2 it is necessary to expose the impudent and despicable lies of the patron of the phnompenh regime, the government of washington, according to whom the self-styled "khmer republic" enjoyed the enthusiastic and full support of officers, intellectuals, young students and the khmer people (sic).

innumerable testimonies can be quoted to prove that the lon nol regime is literally "vomited" by officers, intellectuals, young students and the people who are not fascists and traitors like the members of the lon nol-sirik matak gang. but we choose only some typical ones.

(a). concerning officers:

-- u.p.i. august 16, 1970: "a number of cambodian army officers, said military sources, have defected to the vietcong in recent weeks, including 20 officers in one province."

the n.u.f.c. is called "vietcong" here, but if 20 lonnolite officers in one province prefer the "vietcong" to the national "salvation" regime of phnompenh, it only appears more clearly to the world's eye now completely the latter is vomited by its own compatriots.

-- u.p.i. march 3, 1971, by alan dawson: "cambodian authorities have arrested a career officer and charged him with plotting to blow up the government defense ministry building and office of prime minister lon nol ... lt. col. ong sam oi was arrested...."

-- a.p. march 5, 1971: "the cambodian government, headed by sisowath sirik matak, has thwarted a bid by army officers to restore monarchy in cambodia.... at least one colonel (has) been taken into custody and up to a dozen other officers were being questioned. one or more generals may be implicated in the coup attempt."

-- a.f.p. march 17, 1971: "for the past days there has been rumours of a pro-sihanouk coup d'etat .... four high ranking officers have been arrested."

-- u.p.i. march 20, 1971: "... colonel soy mananel, adjutant to the head of the cambodian j-3 (operations section) was arrested last march 11. lon non (lon nol's brother) said mananel was accused of 'trafficking medical supplies to the vietcong'."

"vietcong" again exclamation it seems that the army and the general staff of lon nol are in fact allied with the n.f.l. and not with the saigon regime of thieu-ky exclamation

-- cable of henry kamm (april 21, 1971): "... the (political) crisis (in phnompenh), smouldering even before lon nol suffered a stroke last february..., had its origin in the dissatisfaction of the colonels, many students and educated persons over the deteriorating economic situation, the slowness and cumbersomeness of the administration..., inefficiency and corruption and profiteering."

(b). concerning students:

-- u.p.i. march 16, 1971: "the (lon nol) cabinet secretariat told that march 18 would be declared a holiday in the city. (but) no demonstrations would be held by students or even government officials. 'we are afraid of sabotage,' the officials said. the rightist group said they feared royalist and left wing students might try to turn the demonstrations into anti-government protests. the students did not march."

on october 9, 1970, all the students marched in phnompenh, believing the "republic" of lon nol "better" than the monarchy.

six months have just elapsed. today the great majority of students have again become royalists or have become people with a marxist tendency. the royalists and leftists, united in the likeness of the n.u.f.c., have succeeded in imposing their law on the rightist groups (lonnolite fascists) who, despite the protection and support of the army and police of lon nol, dared not march in phnompenh to celebrate the anniversary of the "deposition" of sihanouk. all other comment would be superfluous.

-- a.f.p. april 20, 1971 (cable of laurent chevallier): "politically, the enthusiasm in the first months ... is exhausted and many voices have risen, particularly among young people and students, to make accusations against high functionaries; and certain ministers are not sheltered from the often severe criticism."

this revelation shows that the false "republic" of lon nol can deceive young people, even those in phnompenh, for some months but not for a year exclamation

(c). concerning intellectuals:

-- a.f.p. february 4, 1971: "eight cambodian high school teachers and a university professor have been arrested for contacts with the united national front of cambodia formed by ousted (sic) head of state prince norodom sihanouk, informed sources said today.... the arrests took place in phnompenh and battambang."

"le monde" -- march 4, 1971: "the regime (of lon nol) can no longer establish a certain degree of confidence. one of our readers, who has resided in cambodia for two years, told us some reflections of the degradation of phnompenh's atmosphere, particularly after the raid of the pochentong airport towards the end of january.... the map

of the airport was remitted by an engineer who had fled two days before.... several officers have been arrested.... in the week following the attack, five well-known families disappeared. they are famed medical doctors, some are professors in the faculty. their departure has made the students think: how can someone who 'supported general lon nol' abandon his fortune, car and villa to join the other side? the government was shocked at these disappearances. four days after his disappearance, a dentist spoke over radio (n.u.f.c.).... thirty of his friends or simply associates were arrested. their houses were ransacked.... the principal of a high school to the north of phnompenh disappeared. the principal joined (the n.u.f.c.).... besides, it became difficult to endure police control with the questioning of the friends of the suspects, the systematic search of the houses in groups of ten houses each and the action of the military police (shirkers from service) who intercepts the cyclists and pedestrians...."

as early as in its february 22, 1971 issue, "le monde" revealed: "the recent departure from phnompenn of well-known persons among the intellectuals and who have ... joined the ranks of the national united front (n.u.f.c.) has given rise to a police operation, we learned from private source.

"search is numerous and it is often impossible to obtain the least information about the persons arrested. the repression in the first week of february involved particularly a certain number of intellectuals. we are told that the worst anxiety reigned over the fate of the following persons: miss sim chanya, 28 years old, bachelor of arts and radio announcer; miss chou vanthan, 27 years old, teacher at the chumpou vean high school; mr. and mrs. kong sokun, professors of literature in the khmer language."

(d). concerning the people:

-- the u.s. paper "saint-louise post dispatch", a report by richard dudman (june 28, 1970): "i saw the early development of what appears to be a cambodian people's movement -- the front uni national du kampuchea -- it is loyal, not to the shaky government of premier lon nol, but to norodom sihanouk.... at each plantation or farmer's hut ... we have seen evidence of allegiance to sihanouk and of its counter-point: extreme hatred of the united states and president nixon .... the attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in cambodia."

-- reuter, a cable by julian kerr dated september 19, 1970: "hundreds of leaflets calling for the removal of prime minister lon nol... have been distributed here (in phnompenh).... the leaflets... are believed to have been scattered from cars by supporters of sihanouk.... the leaflets refer to general lon nol and vice-premier sirik matak as 'retarded boys' and demand their withdrawal from the national scene, and the banning of smuggling and corruption.... the city of phnompenh operates house-to-house searches.... police and military units shake down residential sections or apartments."

-- a.p. september 29, 1970 -- a cable by john wheeler -- "the growing numbers of cambodians who have chosen ... to fight their fellow countrymen (that is to say the lonnolites, henchmen of u.s. imperialism) at the side of the communists

(the americans automatically call all patriots who have taken up arms to fight u.s. imperialism 'communists'. here the cable refers to the n.u.f.c.) has caused deep concern to the phnompenh government."

-- d.p.a. (federal germany), a cable by hans-joachim bargmann dated december 8, 1970 -- "units of sihanouk's liberation army are ... largely responsible for the daily sabotage attempts and terrorist activities in the cambodian capital.... as cambodians, they can go underground in phnompenh virtually at any time and carefully prepare their attacks."

-- reuter, a cable by peter sharrock dated december 25, 1970 -- "military police sources said many teenagers were among the people detained or arrested in connection with more than one dozen grenade and bomb incidents in phnompenh in november and december."

-- u.p.i. march 13, 1971, a cable by kate webb -- "intelligence sources say there are now hundreds of cambodian communist camps in central and western cambodia .... the cambodian communists and sihanoukists are marshalling.... (they) are mobile, moving, harassing, cutting roads, diverting supplies almost at will."

-- d.p.a. march 15, 1971, a cable by hans-joachim bargmann: "the new 'people's army' beholden to prince sihanouk ... is gaining supporters, especially in the farming areas, a fact borne out by the fact that this army can go on fighting without north vietnamese support .... it is further an undeniable fact that the sihanouk guerrilla groups are so strong today that they are virtually able to carry out acts of terrorism anywhere. the attacks on the phnompenh airport and cambodia's sole oil refinery at former sihanoukville confirm this clearly. there is already a 'second regime' under pro-sihanouk cambodians in cambodia's provinces .... to sum up the picture a year after the coup d'etat in phnompenh: one is justified in saying that the chances of lon nol remaining at the helm in cambodia have certainly not increased."

-- a.f.p. phnompenh, april 20, 1971, "... bad economic situation and ... general discontent among the population..."

these are what the washington leaders call "the great popularity of the lon nol regime which is supported by the whole khmer nation" exclamation

x x x x

dear compatriots,

i have finished the reading of chapter ii of my 21st message to our nation. in four or five days i will read you chapter iii of this message.

but, before taking leave of you today, i would like to make some remarks on the present political "crisis" which is violently shaking the most cursed "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh.

a month ago, the base traitor keuk ky lim, the so-called minister of information, told the international press in paris that the political life of his phnompenh regime was completely "rosy".

but scarcely a few weeks have passed before lon non, brother of lon nol, took upon himself the job of unmasking before the international press in phnompenh the shameless lies spread by the despicable keuk ky lim, the "goebbels" of the neo-nazi lon nol. an a.f.p. report dated april 20, 1971 said: "... addressing (yesterday) the journalists ... (lon non declared) that 'problems -- such as price hike, corruption, certain responsible persons' wait-and-see attitude and the incompetence or immobilism of the high functionaries of the state -- are becoming more and more numerous and complex."

lon non who is known in all lon nol's cambodia as the no. 1 gangster of nixon's puppet regime, the al capone of phnompenh, recently made the confession that everything is going very bad in his elder brother's sinister "republic" exclamation this super-bandit (this is the name given him by the khmer people) at least has the merit of certain frankness ... and of disclosing in a certain measure the present extremely grave crisis among the henchmen of the american emory swank, the actual master of phnompenh.

at the present moment, swank is only too conscious of the danger lying in store for the survival of u.s. imperialism in the non-liberated part of our cambodia if he lets lon nol's anti-popular "republic" crumble under the weight of its own immense unpopularity and the pressure of the people.

therefore, in the name of his president richard nixon, emory swank has severely warned his "running dogs" in phnompenh that if they continue to tear one another to pieces, they will get no more "nourishment" to appease their "hunger".

-- a.f.p. april 22, 1971: "according to western diplomatic sources, the possibility is not excluded of forming a coalition government which will do its best to appease the political quarrels that have appeared since last november. people ... know that the american quarters in phnompenh would like to see sirik matak continue to be the right-hand man of lon nol."

-- u.p.i. april 20, 1971 -- "cambodian sources said u.s. ambassador emory c. swank has let it be known that the american government would frown on any sort of ... move to replace the lon nol government, because of the potential political repercussions it would have in the united states."

-- u.p.i. april 20, 1971 -- "cambodian officials said both swank and other americans have made it plain to the government and political leaders that anything resembling a coup here (in phnompenh) would be a disaster in terms of continued u.s. support."

-- a.f.p. april 21, 1971, a cable by felix bolo: "... some officers were considering a coup d'etat, but informed sources said the american authorities had indicated clearly that the u.s. would cut off all military and economic aid if a coup were staged."

hence, it appears very clear that lon nol-sirik matak and their gang are the true and genuine slaves of the u.s. imperialists and neo-colonialists whose so-called "ambassador" in phnompenh possesses over the "khmer republic" powers much wider than those of the french resident superior at the time of the "protectorate".

and it is in the present dark period, the darkest and most humiliating period in the history of our kampuchea, that the so-called "parliament" of lon nol confers on this

super-traitor the titles of "marshal, the first marshal in the history of cambodia" and of ... "national hero" exclamation exclamation

in other countries of the world, the title of marshal is only conferred on a great victor in a big war and the title of "national hero" is only conferred on a liberator, that is to say, a man who has gained or recovered complete independence for his motherland.

but, the whole world knows that lon nol is the most incapable of the generals, who has in one year accumulated the most numerous and the most humiliating military defeats, and he is the chief responsible for the total alienation of national independence, for the loss of popular freedom and for the destruction of peace and the territorial integrity of the motherland, for the benefit of u.s. imperialism and the siam-saigon annexationism.

a proverb says that "one cannot regain his fair fame if he has acted ridiculous", but ignoring this proverb, the "parliament" of phnompenh, whose members no longer dare to go and see again their electors of 1966 and whose popular mandate expired in 1970, dared by such a "vote" in favour of lon nol to provoke scornful laughs from all international observers exclamation

while our country and its people are experiencing an incommensurable calamity, the lonnolite gangsters in phnompenh, insensible of this calamity, are even pleased with and proud of the raids of genocide the u.s. air force (b-52s, helicopter gunships, jet-fighters and bombers) carries out every day on our provinces and the villages of our peasants; they are also pleased with and proud of what the ground forces of the vietnamese renegades thieu-ky-khiem do -- robbing, plundering, torturing, violating, and assassinating the population of svay rieng, kompong cham, takeo, kampot, kandal, prey veng, etc. the lonnolite gangsters in phnompenh, i say, contend with each other impudently and savagely for powers including that of embezzling, stealing, ransoming, trafficking, plundering, etc. in their filthy "republic" and pocketing shamelessly the dollars of nixon, i.e., dollars of american tax-payers.

on this suoject, the big news agencies of the united states and the so-called "free" world supply the following testimonies:

-- a.p. april 23 by robin mannock: "officially, the situation is one of extreme fluidity, with the city buzzing with rumours ...."

-- a.f.p. april 20 cable by laurent chevallier: "... numerous elements of this crisis plunge into an atmosphere of mystery and intrigue of court."

-- a.p. april 22 by robin mannock: "... the political situation in phnompenh (is) deteriorating .... lon nol's younger brother, ... lon non, ... had a serious falling out with ... sisowath sirik matak during lon nol's absence .... lon non had treated sirik matak and his associates high-handedly, the diplomatic sources said. as one example, one source noted that sirik matak's efforts to replace the head of military police had been scotched by lon non, who is a close friend of the current police chief."

-- reuter, april 21, by julian kerr: "general in tam said three 'kingmakers' had agreed to call on deputy-premier sirik matak to take over the premiership .... but general sirik matak is not believed to be popular among some assemblymen."

-- cable by henry kamm, april 21: "the colonels (les kosem, lon non, ith suon, srey yar) ... would have preferred the removal of sirik matak as well.... since sirik matak is responsible for the civil half of government activities, under lon nol's over-all supervision, much of the criticism has been directed at him .... (sirik matak's) position appears already to have suffered a setback .... (lon nol's) unprecedented nomination as marshal implicitly relegates sirik matak to a decidedly lower sphere."

-- reuter, april 22, by julian kerr: "one possibility is that son ngoc thanh will become the marshal's right-hand man .... sirik matak ... may be dropped ... because of army pressure .... son ngoc thanh can count on the army backing which sirik matak lacked."

--,u.p.i. april 22, by kim willenson: "the first major crisis the cambodian government has faced since the march 18, 1970, coup .... the precipitating factor apparently was a bitter quarrel between gen. sirik matak and lon nol's own brother, col. lon non. the sources said the quarrel developed over lon non's attempts to intervene in government affair while lon nol was ... in honolulu .... they said ... lon non was not the only person either to intervene or to disobey sirik matak ...."

-- a.f.p. april 23: "mr. son ngoc thanh,... head of the 'free khmer' movement financed and trained by the (american) c.i.a., arrived thursday night from saigon and in the morning he went to the marshal, closely followed by three other advisers (au chhoeun, pho proeung, pach chhoeun).... on the other hand, it is noticed that the marshal has refused more than ever to receive the politicians who asked him for an audience, including general in tam."

"court intrigues", "kingmakers".... this is what the lonnolite swindlers consider to be the "proofs" of their "republicanism".

even their own movement of fascist youth is sick of it today.

lon nol, the "hero" and "saviour", is no longer sure of his own courtiers himself.

-- reuter, april 22, by julian kerr: "several senators and assemblymen today privately criticised lon nol's apparent decision to remain in power."

-- u.p.i. april 22, by kim willenson: "the prime minister (lon nol) faced with the problem of adjusting the differences between squabbling factions in his government."

our people have every reason to call these phnompenh traitors "running dogs". they were "as thick as thieves" in order to overthrow sihanouk and the monarchy, the obstacles opposed to their corruption and their national betrayal. now that these obstacles have been "removed" and that they can satisfy their mean instincts, they find that they must fight each other in order to contest the "gains" exclamation and in this "squabble", they have not spared their leader of the "pack", lon nol.

-- u.p.i. april 22, by kim willenson: "...(there were) rumours that the assembly's action wednesday in elevating lon nol to the rank of marshal and declaring him a 'national hero' had been... a hint by the legislature that he ought to quit the government. there had been some reports which said the assembly had given lon nol a fifth military star as a way to show him that... he ought to step into the role of an elder statesman with no actual power."

here is the mean reason for which this "lonnolite parliament" recently promoted lon nol's grade exclamation

the phnompenh fascists only think of their personal interests when the situation of their "republic" gets desperate exclamation

-- u.p.i. april 20: "cambodia has experienced in the last few months (an) abrupt rise in prices as a result of... inflation."

-- a.f.p. april 20: "cambodia is in an economic crisis in spite of u.s. aid and the government measures do not seem efficient to check the rise of prices.... (lon non) has drawn a very dark picture of the situation."

-- reuter, april 20: "rising prices... and continued corruption in the civil service."

but the personal health of lon nol (just punishment of the heaven) is also in a desperate situation. the two american doctors sent by nixon to try to make his lackey no. one live on have confirmed this desperate situation.

-- a.f.p. april 23, by jon swain: "marshal lon nol is still very ill from stroke.... two american doctors who have been attending marshal lon nol since his return here... warned him today that his health would not stand the strain of a resumption of work.... they told (lon nol) that he would be endangering his life if he played an active political role in the coming months. the americans who are treating him for his stroke, diabetes and chronic blood pressure visited him at his closely-guarded villa this morning."

our people, who are devout buddhists, believe in the "law of the karma" which makes us understand that good actions will have good consequences and evil actions will have evil consequences.

the horrible national treason of lon nol-sirik matak has since march, 1970 thrown the country into the greatest misfortunes, sufferings and humiliations in the national history. today, it is normal and logical that this arch-criminal treason has brought sirik matak to the greatest humiliations inflicated upon him by young lon non (dog-fight between a gangster and a bigger one exclamation) and lon nol to the edge of the abyss of death. our people have not forgotten the death of the sinister saigon general do cao tri, who was responsible for the military invasion of our country by the south vietnamese mercenary troops of u.s. imperialism, for the annexation by these same troops of so many islands, provinces and districts of ours, and for the numerous crimes, barbarous to the highest degree, inflicted upon our people with the "blessing" of lon nol-sirik matak.

several months ago, do cao tri was shot down together with his helicopter and his staff officers by the people's forces on the svay rieng-south viet nam frontier.

but lon nol, sirik matak and their like will not escape an ignominious death, even if they entrench themselves in phnompenh.

x x x

dear compatriots,

i thank you for your attention and i say good-bye to you.

long live the resistance of the khmer patriots against u.s. imperialism and its base lackeys exclamation

may 2, 1971

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Chinese and Congolese Football Teams Have Second Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo this afternoon had its second friendly match in peking and was warmly received by the spectators of the chinese capital. it met the football team of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in peking.

watching the match were: lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army of the people's republic of the congo; jean-jacques melingui, political instructor of the team; pascal ockyemba-morlende, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, and his wife; and embassy officials; and

leading members of chinese departments wu chung, li ching-chuan, li pao-chi, ma ping, chao hsing-chih, chao chun-cheng, hsiang chien and chiang wen-chai.

the match started at 3 o'clock in hsiennungtan stadium. warm applause rose from the spectators when the players of the two countries entered the field, hand in hand.

some 30,000 spectators repeatedly applauded the chinese and congolese footballers who played in different styles. the congolese team, which proved itself to be good at controlling the ball, attacked mostly through short passing. when it ran the ball past mid-field, its left and right wingers would dash toward the end line and pass the ball to the middle to shoot. adopting different tactics, the chinese team had its three forwards pacing left and right to maneuver within the greatest possible scope to make the other side leave openings for them. throughout the match, the players of the two countries showed fine sportsmanship which won warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Women Basket-Ballers End Friendship Matches in Cuba

(NCNA-English Havana, May 3, 1971)

the visiting chinese women's basket-ball team played the last of its friendship matches with the cuban women's basket-ball team in the sports town here yesterday evening.

the match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

among the spectators were secundino guerra and basilio rodriguez, members of the central committee of the communist party of cuba, jorge garcia, director-general of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder), jaime grombet, first secretary of the cuban communist youth union (u.j.c.), and fabio ruiz, sub-director of the inder.

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, and diplomatic envoys from a number of other countries were also present.

when the chinese and cuban players filed in, they were warmly applauded by nearly 10,000 cubans and patriotic overseas chinese. after the national anthems of the two countries were played, representatives of the havana provincial organisations of the inder and the u.j.c. presented the guest and host teams each with a banner symbolising the friendship and unity between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the chinese and cuban basket-ballers had had three friendship contests in santiago, camaguey and santa clara.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 3, 1971)

guinean president sekou toure received chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua at the presidential palace on april 30 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi Leaves Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

princess fatemeh pahlavi, the third younger sister of mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of the kingdom of iran, left here for a visit to southern china by special plane this morning in company with lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien.

accompanying the princess on the same plane were:

madame leila hoveyda, wife of the iranian prime minister; kamran tabatabai diba, an architect; amir massoud mirfakhrai, member of the prime minister's office; and hossein amir sadeghi, photographer of the imperial court; who have come to china with the princess; and

madame rahim khan, wife of air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, who has accompanied the princess to china.

seeing the distinguished iranian and pakistan guests off at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; kuang jen-nung, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu shao-wen, leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other organizations concerned niu hsiu-chen and others.

shih liang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, were also present at the airport.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and others shook hands with the princess and the other distinguished guests and bade them a warm farewell before the guests went on board the plane. children presented the princess and the other iranian and pakistan guests with bouquets.

also present at the airport were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; group captain shujaatullah khan of the pakistan embassy and his wife; and others.

hsu han-ping and wang hai-jung, leading members of the departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry, are accompanying the distinguished iranian and pakistan guests to southern china.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Hands Over Donation of Red Cross Society of China to Kenyan Government

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

wang hui-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya, handed over to the kenyan government on april 27 rmb 600,000 worth of relief material donated by the red cross society of china to the kenyan red cross society for the relief of a serious drought in kenya. kenyan minister of labour ngala mwendwa received the donated material on behalf of the kenyan government, according to a report from nairobi.

the hand-over ceremony was held on board the chinese ocean-going freighter "qian jin" which had just arrived at the mombasa port of kenya carrying the donated material of the red cross society of china.

charge d'affaires a.i. wang hui-min and minister ngala mwendwa spoke at the ceremony. on behalf of the chinese government and people, wang hui-min once again expressed sympathy with the drought-stricken people in kenya.

in his speech, ngala mwendwa said that this action taken by the chinese government and people is a clear proof of their sympathy with the drought-stricken people in kenya. he expressed gratitude for the chinese government and people on behalf of the kenyan government and people.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Led by Minister Sissoko Leaves Peking for Shenyang on Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the malian government delegation he is leading left here for shenyang by special plane today for a visit.

warmly seeing them off at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister and fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and several thousand revolutionary people of peking.

a ceremony was held at peking airport which flew the national flags of china and mali. in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, minister sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests walked past the crowds to bid them farewell. the crowds beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of china and mali and bouquets. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china

and mali exclamation" "firmly support the malian people's anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, accompanied minister sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests on their visit to shenyang.

also seeing the distinguished malian guests off at the airport were:

leading members of the chinese departments concerned chen shih-chu, li yao-wen, hsieh hsin-ho, wang an-chu, chen mu-hua, chen shu-huai, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ping, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, han hsu, wang ming-chun and hsing jen-shien;

yaya diarra, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking and other diplomatic officials of the embassy;

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the korean democratic people's republic in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Comrades Chou En-lai and Yao Wen-yuan Hold Talks with Comrade V.G. Wilcox

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, today held talks with comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrades chou en-lai and yao wen-yuan gave a banquet in honour of comrade v.g. wilcox.

present on the occasion were comrade tsao yi-ou, member of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading comrades of the departments concerned shen chien, tang ming-chao and hsing chu-fang, as well as staff members lao yuan-hui, tai sheng-pu and lu hui-hsiang.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet in the great hall of the people this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the palestine liberation organization which has come to china to participate in activities of the "palestine international week" and for a friendly visit.

attending the banquet were abu ammar sa'ad, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, and members of the delegation abu khaled, abu ali, abu feras, abu imad and hamdi mahmoud and his wife, as well as abu nedhal, who is sent by the palestine liberation organization to help arrange the activities of the "palestine international week", and his wife.

also attending the banquet were:

onsakhan, leader of the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front, and all the members;

thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

brigadier omer mohamed said, leader of the sudanese friendship delegation and under-secretary of the sudanese ministry of national guidance, and all the members of the delegation; and

algerian ambassador to china mohamed cherif sahli, representative of the arab diplomatic envoys to china.

present at the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

over the rostrum of the banquet hall were the flag of the palestine liberation organization and the national flag of china. vice-chairman wu teh and delegation leader abu ammar sa'ad spoke at the banquet. vice-chairman wu teh wished the palestinian and other arab peoples constant victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. delegation leader sa'ad said: the palestinian people are waging a fierce battle against zionism and world imperialism. we will march along the revolutionary road until victory.

the speeches were punctuated by warm applause. during the banquet the band played palestinian and chinese revolutionary songs.

also attending the banquet were:

diplomatic envoys to china of the arab countries, some asian, african and latin american countries and albania;

arab journalists now visiting china;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife; and

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and other friendly personages.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned liu hsi-chang, ting kuo-yu, huang chih-yung, chang ming-yuan, chou hsi-han, liang ou, yuan hua-ping, ma wen-po, chen yung-kang, chang cheng-teh, tai cheng-yuan, lu ming, wu yin-hsien, tan tung, ho kung-kai, wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi.

Wu Teh's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, at the banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization:

your excellency respected abu ammar sa'ad, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization,

distinguished palestinian and other arab guests,

friends and comrades,

today we the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries are very glad to hold jointly this banquet in honour of our palestinian comrades-in-arms who have come from the front of anti-imperialist struggle in the middle east. the delegation of the palestine liberation organization has come to china upon invitation to pay a friendly visit and to participate in the activities of the "palestine international week" in our capital peking. they have brought us the militant friendship of the valiant palestinian and other arab peoples and happy tidings of the anti-imperialist struggle at the middle east front. on behalf of the people of all circles of the capital, i express warm welcome, hearty thanks and sincere congratulations to them.

the palestinian people are a great people with a glorious tradition of struggle. in recent years, the palestinian people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, have opposed the u.s.-israeli counter-revolutionary armed force with revolutionary armed force and opposed the u.s.-israeli unjust war of aggression with a just war for national rights, continuously dealing heavy blows at the u.s.-israeli aggressors and frustrating one after another the many large-scale military attacks launched by the jordanian reactionaries. they have grown from a small and weak force to a large and strong force. fearing no threats and refusing to be bribed,

or duped, they have brought about a revolutionary situation with guns in difficult circumstances. now the palestinian guerrillas have grown into an important anti-imperialist shock force in the arab national liberation movement and a major obstacle to the realization of the plot for a middle east munich by u.s. imperialism and its collaborator. we highly admire the people and the broad masses of guerrilla fighters of palestine for their spirit of defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice and fighting courageously, and we must learn from them and salute them.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "revolution is the main trend in the world today." at present, in asia, africa, latin america and the whole world, a new upsurge is emerging in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and the flames of revolution are raging ever more fiercely. the anti-imperialist struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples is an important component part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the whole world; it is inspiring the peoples of china, indochina and the rest of the world. likewise, the anti-imperialist struggles of the indochinese and other peoples of the world constitute a powerful support to the palestinian and other arab peoples. the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of various countries are being linked together, encouraging and coordinating with each other and surging forward vigorously. the people of the world will surely win still greater victories in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. the palestinian and other arab peoples will surely win still greater victories. this is a law governing the development of history. no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism and its lackeys may struggle and no matter what tactics of military suppression and political deception they may employ, they can in no way save themselves from final defeat.

at present, the palestinian people have met with some temporary difficulties in their struggle. however, revolution can never be plain sailing. we are deeply convinced that so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples heighten their revolutionary vigilance, strengthen their militant unity and persevere in a protracted people's war, they will eventually defeat the u.s.-israeli aggressors and win victory in their national liberation war.

the chinese government and people firmly oppose any imperialist aggression against the middle east countries, firmly oppose one superpower or two dominating the destiny of other peoples and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples. this position of ours is consistent and unswerving. no force on earth can undermine the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between us and the palestinian and other arab peoples. we believe that the current visit of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization to china will further promote our mutual understanding and friendship and make a positive contribution to our common cause of opposing imperialism.

i wish the delegation success in its visit in china.

now i propose a toast

to the militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples,

to the victory of the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism,

to the victory of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in their united struggle against imperialism,

to the victory of the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys,

to the health of our comrades-in-arms on the delegation of the palestine liberation organization,

to the health of our friends from journalist circles of arab countries,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Speech by Palestinian Delegation Leader Abu Ammar Sa'ad

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by abu ammar sa'ad, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, at the banquet in honour of the delegation given by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries:

respected comrade kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

respected comrade wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

respected deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army comrade wang hsin-ting,

respected acting foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei,

respected comrade wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries,

first, i extend the salute of the palestinian revolution to the fighting laotian comrades and representatives of the cambodian revolution, with whom we are meeting here in peking, the bastion of liberation of the world.

comrades,

we are very happy to have this opportunity of meeting you here. we believe that this is a symbol of the firm friendship between our two peoples -- the fighting palestinian arab people and the great chinese people.-- and a fine opportunity to convey the respects of our people to you. our people are proud of and value your boundless

support and assistance. the palestinian people have carried on arduous struggles for half a century. they have never become quiescent, nor have they ever given up their rights and territory. today, the palestinian fighters are waging a battle of the most fiercest and noblest type under most difficult conditions at the front for a most righteous cause -- to oppose that biggest reactionary alliance between zionism and world imperialism, which has no precedent in history.

comrades, our people have realized from the very beginning that truth alone is not sufficient to protect us in this world. like an empty gunny sack, justice, freedom and peace cannot stand without struggle. our people believe that in our present historical stage, only bullets can vindicate truth and establish peace. this is the only language understandable to the enemy.

therefore, our fighters have resolutely gone into action to create a free and dignified life for the people. they are fearless of sacrifices and death. our fighters are fully aware of the fact that the fight for freedom throughout the world is a united one. they are following with a sense of pride the great revolutionary victories won by the indochinese peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos and the peoples of africa and latin america as well as the struggles of the labouring classes throughout the world, because these are common struggles against the same strategy and the same enemy. they believe that imperialism not only supports the exploiting classes in power in controlling the oppressed and exploited classes at home, but, in view of the inherent nature of imperialism and its aggressive character, will inevitably carry these struggles beyond its borders. in accordance with the same law, it is grabbing the resources of the people of various countries by supporting the reactionary fascist forces and forming close alliances with them.

therefore, we believe that the unity of the common struggles against the same enemy and for a common destiny has bound us together with the world liberation movement and all the noble, fighting revolutionary forces. in view of this, the palestine armed revolution is an inseparable part of the world liberation movement, and it resolutely stands on the side of the world liberation movement.

comrades,

the imperialist theory of limited war, a theory aimed at suppressing the people of various countries, was applied to the arab region to oppose us during the june war. just as the people of many countries wage protracted people's war to oppose limited war, our people have also risen and embarked on the same road. they are acquainting the masses with their way of struggle every day and every hour.

such a situation often gives rise to reaction by the imperialist forces, who are developing their war machines with redoubled efforts so as to deal with the extensive mass activities. therefore, u.s. imperialism is stepping up the deployment of its fleets in order to gain hegemony and prop up its puppet regimes. the seventh fleet in the waters off indochina is playing the same role as the sixth fleet in the mediterranean.

the united states declared on more than one occasion, shortly before the june war in particular, that its sixth fleet was constantly ready to protect israel. this is because israel is in essence a main base and weapon for imperialist suppression of the national liberation movement in the arab region and a gateway to asia and africa for u.s. capital. u.s. capital is using the name of israel to provide hypocritical assistance to afro-asian countries. actually, israel is one arm of the octopus of u.s. monopoly capital.

this shows that zionism and imperialism have thrown their lots together and that imperialism is bent on sustaining israel and keeping the latter in existence.

comrades,

after the defeat of june 1967, as the palestinian people rose in resistance against the zionist entity, imperialism has launched several new attacks on our people.

apart from the ever-present threat posed by israel, reactionary forces have also gone into action to accomplish the same purpose. that is why our revolution was subjected to four military mopping-up attacks and is still suffering similar attacks now.

the objective of all these attacks is to bring the armed revolution to nought and drive the mass movement to despair, so as to make it possible to enforce the terms of capitulation. but in the face of the rock-firm unbending spirit of our fighters and masses, all these plots are bound to be smashed.

these plots may bring some difficulties to us but they are difficulties in the struggle which often occur in the course of revolutionary activities.

your support is very helpful to us in dealing with these blots. the rally in firm support of the palestinian and other arab peoples held in the great hall of the people yesterday has sent an enthusiastic message of support to the palestine revolution. we hold that this stand will further strengthen the firm resolve of our fighters and the position of our front on the international arena.

what we can do in answer to your support is to promise that we will carry on and escalate the armed struggle. we believe that this is the best promise that revolutionaries can make to revolutionaries.

we are grateful to the great chinese people for their warm reception.

we extend the warmest salute to the chinese communist party and great leader mao tsetung.

we thank all the responsible comrades for their efforts to make the palestine international week a success.

we assure you all that we will march along the revolutionary road until victory.

now i propose that we all drink a toast

to great chairman mao tsetung,

to the militant friendship between the chinese and palestinian peoples, and

to the unity of the revolutionary cause of various countries in opposing world imperialism and its local lackeys.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Sudanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

vice-premier li hsien-nien today met all the members of the sudanese friendship delegation led by brigadier omer mohamed said, under-secretary of the ministry of national guidance of the sudan, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the members of the sudanese friendship delegation were mohamed mani ismail, director of the institute of music and drama, and el faki abdel rahman, director of the national theatre.

abdalla m. sidahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, was present.

also present were chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and leading members of the departments concerned chen chu and tai pei-chen, as well as li liu-ken and cheng ta-yung.

Sudanese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Honor of Visiting Sudanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

abdalla m. sidahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, this afternoon gave a reception for the visit to china of brigadier omer mohamed said, under-secretary of the ministry of national guidance of the sudan, and the sudanese friendship delegation he is leading.

present at the reception were chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the departments concerned ting hsi-lin, chen chu, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, tai pei-chen and li teh-lun, as well as yin cheng-chung and others.

during the reception, brigadier said and charge d'affaires ad interim abdalla m. sidahmed talked with chi peng-fei and other chinese friends in a cordial and friendly manner.

present at the reception were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

in the past few days, the distinguished sudanese guests visited tsinghua university and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and went sightseeing to the great wall and the ming tombs, in company with chen chu and other leading members of the chinese departments concerned. the distinguished sudanese guests were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND US

Nixon Administration Blatantly Trumpeting Fallacy of Sovereignty Over Taiwan "Unsettled" Schemes to Forcibly Occupy China's Taiwan Permanently

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

u.s. state department spokesman charles bray at two briefings on april 28 blatantly trumpeted the fallacy of sovereignty over taiwan being "unsettled", strenuously pushing the "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" plots in a vain attempt to persist in the forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan, according to washington reports. however, the more bray resorts to such gangster logic as ignoring facts, tampering with history and calling black white, the more he exposes himself in his true colours, and what he said simply cannot hold water and is entirely sophistic and self-contradictory.

at the news briefing on the morning of april 28, bray indulged himself in bare-faced lying, alleging that "sovereignty over taiwan and the pescadores (the penghu islands -- ed.) is an unsettled question subject to future international resolution". he also claimed that this is a "question of sovereignty between the two governments" of china, and "this ought to be worked out between the parties". such remarks as "international resolution" and resolution by "the two governments" of china, are utter nonsense and in making such remarks he is slapping himself in the face.

bray's fallacy of "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan is completely at variance with iron-clad historical facts and relevant international documents. at the press briefing, some newsmen cited facts to prove that taiwan is china's territory. one of them pointed out that both the 1943 "cairo declaration" and the 1945 "potsdam declaration" "reaffirmed the chinese sovereignty over taiwan, and also, it was stipulated that taiwan territory that japan stole -- i emphasize the word 'stole' -- from china should be returned to china," and that "there is no question whatsoever regarding the status of taiwan, because it was chinese territory." this put bray in inextricable embarrassment. he said on one occasion: "i don't have sufficient historical perspective to speak authoritatively on that", and on another occasion:

"i am now having trouble understanding the questions. sorry". repeatedly pressed by a newsman, bray shouted peremtorily that he won't respond directly to his question.

under such awkward circumstances, bray made haste to consult with policy advisers led by winthrop brown, deputy assistant secretary of state. and then at a press briefing on that afternoon, he came out again with the rubbish that "while in the cairo and potsdam declarations the allied powers stated it as their purpose that taiwan would be part of china, this statement of purpose was never formally implemented, executed...", trying to justify the untenable fallacy that sovereignty over taiwan is "unsettled". but his attempt to brush aside well-known historical facts will never succeed. as a matter of fact, as early as october 25, 1945, the then chinese government already took over taiwan and the penghu islands. even bray himself had to admit that the then chinese government "accepted the surrender of japanese troops on the island of taiwan".

at the press briefing, bray also frenziedly clamoured that the united states has "diplomatic relations" with the chiang kai-shek gang and has "a treaty commitment to the defense of taiwan and the pescadores (the penghu islands -- ed.)". this further laid bare the sinister design of the nixon administration to continue to be hostile towards the chinese people and to perpetuate its forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan.

before bray dished up the fallacy of so-called "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan, a "presidential commission" with nixon's old partner henry cabot lodge as its chairman submitted a "report" to nixon on april 26, advocating vociferously for carrying out the "one china, one taiwan" plot in the united nations. at a news conference on april 29, nixon stated that lodge's report "is being given consideration in the high counsels of this government." all this shows that the u.s. government is pushing the "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" plots in an intensified manner and that the fallacy of "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan spread by bray is precisely aimed at preparing public opinion for this plot on a big-scale.

there is only one china in the world and taiwan is an integral part of china's territory. this is a consistent and solemn stand of the entire chinese people. the nixon administration's "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" plots are in essence designed to sever taiwan from china's sacred territory. this is absolutely unattainable.

since the visit of the u.s. table tennis delegation to china upon invitation, there has been a new development in the friendship between the american and chinese people. in these circumstances, the nixon administration which is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad hastily made various gestures with regard to its policy toward china as if it wanted to improve relations with china. but this is actually intended to gain political capital in order to extricate itself from the unprecedented isolation at home and abroad. now the nixon administration is blatantly trumpeting the fallacy of "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan, and strenuously pushing the plots of "internationalization" of the taiwan question and of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". this shows that the intention to establish "normal relations" with china it has publicized is all humbug.

the american people always wish to be friendly with the chinese people. they resolutely support the just struggle of the chinese people to liberate taiwan with determination, and demand the withdrawal of the u.s. armed forces from taiwan and the taiwan straits and the cessation of u.s. interference in china's internal affairs. should the nixon administration cling to its hostility towards the chinese people, it will only make itself more isolated at home and abroad and end in utter failure.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Fresh Evidence of US Government's Hostility Towards Chinese People

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "fresh evidence of the u.s. government's hostility towards the chinese people". the full text of the article follows:

u.s. state department spokesman charles bray made statements twice on april 28 openly claiming that the sovereignty over china's territory taiwan and the penghu islands "is an unsettled question subject to future international resolution"; he also clamoured that this is a question of agreements which ought to be reached between the so-called "two chinese governments". now he claimed that the sovereignty over taiwan is "unsettled"; now he said that this is "subject to future international resolution"; and now he said that this should be worked out between the "two chinese governments". what self-contradictory and nonsensical remarks exclamation the two statements of bray's are new evidence of the u.s. government's crime in flagrantly interfering in china's internal affairs, persisting in the forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan, and taking a hostile attitude towards the chinese people.

taiwan is part of the chinese territory from time immemorial. at the end of the 19th century, japanese militarism forcibly occupied china's territory taiwan by launching a war of aggression. but no country of the world has ever acknowledged the justification of japan's occupation of taiwan. the "cairo declaration" and the "potsdam declaration" , to both of which the united states was a signatory, clearly proclaimed the restoration of taiwan to china. upon its surrender, japan also accepted this stipulation. this is well-known and universally acknowledged and is irrefutable. how can it be said that the sovereignty over taiwan is an "unsettled" question? former u.s. president truman in a statement issued on january 5, 1950, also openly admitted that taiwan is china's territory and acknowledged "the exercise of chinese authority over the island". he also declared that "the united states has no predatory designs on formosa (taiwan -- ed.) or on any other chinese territory". later, truman perfidiously sent armed forces to occupy china's territory taiwan and the penghu islands. but this cannot change the fact that taiwan is china's territory. now, the hue and cry made by the u.s. state department spokesman bray about the so-called "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan can in no way deny china of its sacred sovereignty over taiwan and the penghu islands either.

in order to patch up the tattered fallacy of so-called "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan, bray arbitrarily said that although the cairo and potsdam declarations stipulated that taiwan should be returned to china, "this statement of purpose was never formally implemented". this is all the more a bare-faced lying. in fact, taiwan and the penghu islands were taken over by the then chinese government as early as october 25, 1945. from then on, china has resumed the sovereignty over taiwan. the u.s. state department also admitted in a comment on february 9, 1950: "formosa (taiwan -- ed.) has been administered by china since 1945,... it was incorporated into china as a province." now, 26 years after taiwan's return to china, the u.s. state department should have come out to claim that there has been no such thing at all exclamation such clumsy act of slapping himself in the face indicates nothing but the stubbornness of u.s. imperialism in carrying on its aggressive ambitions for china's territory taiwan province.

bray advocated that the sovereignty over taiwan and the penghu islands is a question subject to "international resolution" or to be resolved on the basis of so-called "agreements arrived at between the two governments" of china. this is not only preposterous, but a flagrant interference in china's internal affairs. it is crystal clear that taiwan and the penghu islands are an integral part of china's territory and the question of "international resolution" does not arise at all. the chinese people will never permit the u.s. government to play the plots of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". when and how the chinese people liberate taiwan is entirely china's internal affairs, and no foreign country whatsoever has any right to interfere.

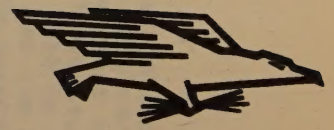
our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: the chinese people "are determined to liberate taiwan, to safeguard the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of china". the u.s. armed forces must pull out of taiwan and the taiwan straits. the u.s. aggressors have to pull out in any case and are not allowed to behave otherwise. china's sacred territory of taiwan and the penghu islands must be returned to the embrace of the motherland.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE